

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 7

RAILROAD RATE FIGHT NOT OVER.

Though the railroads in official classification territory have withdrawn their demand for increased freight rates on meats and packinghouse products, which was to be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of protests from the trade, they are said to be contemplating an attempt to put through the increases in another form. In a bulletin to members of the American Meat Packers' Association this week Secretary McCarthy says:

"Practically all of the railroads in official classification territory have withdrawn their demand for the exorbitant increase in rates, upon which we filed a protest in December, and upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an extension until April 15 pending a hearing. This means that so far as the original demand of the railroads is concerned they are now nullified. But we are informed that it is the intention of the railroads to refile these or similar demands for increases in the very near future, or as soon as the recent 5 per cent. increase is actively in operation. We will therefore have to fight this exorbitant demand over again, and the matter will be carefully taken care of."

CLUB GETS FAILED MEAT PLANT.

The end of another co-operative meat packing enterprise was marked by the settlement of court litigation last week over the plant of the defunct El Reno Packing Company, at El Reno, Okla. The property was awarded to the El Reno Commercial Club, and the city of El Reno was given a judgment for \$20,000 against the plant.

This decision shuts out several banks, the Chicago stockholders of the packing company and parties who recently purchased the interests of the non-residents. Under agreement with the packing company the property was to revert to the Commercial Club in case the company ceased to operate the plant.

AGAR HEAD OF DUNLEVY COMPANY.

W. G. Agar, who went from the West to Pittsburgh and took the management of the Dunlevy & Bro. Company, the big Pittsburgh packing concern, upon the occasion of the death of the head of that company last year, has now been elected president of the company. Under his direction the company is preparing plans for enlargement of the plant to three times its former capacity. Mr. Agar is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association, and is known as one of the most aggressive and popular men in the trade.

GETTING CATTLE DISEASE UNDER CONTROL

Severe Government Measures Operate to Obtain That Result

Federal control over the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, which has caused such an economic loss and so much interruption of business in the livestock and meat industries, is now said to be better organized than ever before. Regulations have become more and more stringent, and the officials believe they are now able to see daylight. They have learned a lot from their experience of the past few months.

Recent closing of the stock yards at nine points, including Chicago, gave rise to fear that the epidemic had been renewed. Government reports state, however, that this closing was largely precautionary, and that the new outbreak was confined to a narrow channel which has now been brought under effective control.

The yards at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Louisville, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore and Jersey City were closed last week to complete a new cleaning and disinfection process. The quarantine was lifted at Chicago on Monday, and shipments of livestock were resumed. It was expected that following similar disinfection measures other quarantined yards would be reopened, at least under restrictions.

Under the new rules, however, no cattle can be held in yards for more than 24 hours. The object of this manifestly is to lessen danger of further contagion. If livestock are held longer than 24 hours they may be slaughtered on orders from government inspectors.

Will Not Pay for Slaughtered Cattle.

In this connection the government has announced a ruling which may cause some disturbance in the trade, and which will not please all livestock shippers. It is that cattle bought for killing purposes and found to have foot-and-mouth disease shall be condemned and slaughtered, but shall not be paid for. This means that the party holding the cattle at the time of condemnation loses their value.

The government has appropriated several million dollars to pay livestock men for animals seized and condemned for disease, but now rules that cattle bought for slaughter shall not be paid for out of this fund. In other words, the slaughterer stands the loss, as he has done ever since the inspection law was enforced.

The livestock man gets his money but

the packer gets no recompense for animals condemned. The only remedy is to buy livestock strictly subject to inspection, and not pay until danger of condemnation has passed.

But the government faces such a problem in this epidemic that it regards the severest measures as justifiable. The worst trouble has been in Illinois, where a court injunction stopped action and allowed the epidemic to gain more headway than would have been possible otherwise.

With the dissolution of the temporary injunction prohibiting the slaughter of herds infected with or exposed to the foot-and-mouth disease, Federal authorities believe that the work of eradicating the disease in Illinois can proceed with much more rapidity. From the latest figures available it appears that approximately 40 per cent. of the total infection in the country has been in Illinois.

In the middle of January, however, when the injunction was issued, there remained only nineteen infected herds awaiting slaughter in that State. That number has since been doubled, and there were 39 infected herds when the injunction was dissolved. There is, moreover, no certainty that additional cases will not be found from time to time. With the adoption, however, by the State authorities of the same regulations for intrastate movement for livestock that the Federal authorities have insisted upon for interstate traffic, any further serious spread of the disease should be checked.

On January 1 reports showed that the loss in Illinois had been more than double that in any other State. Up to that time 36,758 animals had been slaughtered, as compared with 17,896 in Pennsylvania, the second State in point of loss, and 10,111 in Ohio, the third State. The approximate value of the animals in Illinois is estimated at \$1,147,000.

The value of the animals slaughtered in the entire country up to January 1 is roughly \$3,400,000. These figures do not include the cost of the work of slaughter, burial and disinfection, but represent only the appraised value of the exposed animals. This expenditure, it is said, will be made useless if the work is not carried out thoroughly and vigorous measures persisted in until the disease is finally stamped out.

In the regulations which became effective February 1, the Federal authorities have changed the provisions of the quarantine in

one important respect. Livestock from both exposed and modified areas can no longer be shipped to points in free areas. Formerly it was possible to do this for the purpose of immediate slaughter from modified areas, and after Federal certification and inspection from exposed areas as well.

The change was determined upon because of the fact that cattle suffering with the disease were found to have been shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia, Richmond and Buffalo. Under the regulations now in force cattle may only be shipped from the quarantined areas for the purpose of immediate slaughter, and then only to points that are themselves in quarantined sections.

In some cases shippers in exposed areas have objected to the provision requiring Federal inspection before they can move their cattle in interstate shipments, and it has been suggested that the affidavit of the shipper should be accepted in place of Federal certification that the stock has not been exposed to infection. Federal authorities, however, are not willing to consent to this, because it compels the owner to decide questions which only a veterinarian is competent to determine.

Moreover, the fact that the cattle at the time of shipment do not show symptoms of the disease is not a sufficient guarantee that they may not spread the infection, for they may quite easily have been exposed to the risk of contagion without their owners being aware of the fact.

Still another reason—and a very important one—for a preliminary inspection before shipment, is the assistance that this gives to the authorities in discovering centers of infection which might otherwise remain concealed and thus become a source of danger to the surrounding country. Such centers of infection are regarded as the greatest danger connected with the pestilence, and the best safeguard against them is the number of inspectors now traveling through the affected districts.

Federal authorities, therefore, are convinced that to permit the shipment of cattle from exposed areas on the simple affidavit of owners would involve a serious risk of undoing all that has been accomplished at a very considerable expense both to taxpayers and stock owners.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ABROAD.

Because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe and South America, importations of livestock are now limited practically to shipments from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Isles. Even with these countries trade has been interrupted several times in recent years, for the Government does not permit the importation of animals from countries where the disease exists, and there have been several outbreaks in Great Britain lately.

Up to November, 1906, American ports were open to Belgium and Holland. In that month, however, some sheep were taken into Belgium from France, where the disease was quite prevalent, and brought the pestilence with them. By the end of the year every

(Continued on page 28.)

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 48 for the answer.

SHIPMENTS FOR SWITZERLAND.

Regarding goods destined for Switzerland the Swiss Legation in Washington states that exporters should inquire of the agents of the steamship line they intend to use whether or not for the goods in question a declaration is required that the goods are not to be re-exported from Switzerland, such statement to be given by the Swiss Legation or consul.

If the steamship line requires such a declaration it can be obtained, under appropriate circumstances, from the Legation or at a Swiss consulate if the goods are on the official list of articles which the Swiss Government does not permit to be exported. These lists can be examined at any Swiss consulate. If the goods in question are not on this official list of embargoes a declaration can be given only upon special cable instructions obtained by the legation from its government, at the expense of the exporter, usually about three or four dollars. In cases of unusual difficulty, if circumstances warrant, permission may be obtained through the legation to consign goods to the Swiss Government.

Declarations must be vised at the British Embassy, and in the event the goods are shipped via Italy the declaration must be vised also at the Italian Embassy. For each declaration the Swiss Legation charges a fee of two dollars. For a vise the Italian Embassy charges two dollars. The British Embassy makes no charge for its vise.

It is of the first importance that all goods destined for Switzerland should in all cases be consigned directly to the Swiss consignee, and not to a forwarding agent at a French or Italian port.

CHICAGO OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of January, 1915, was 8,932,841 lbs. uncolored, and 508,299 lbs. colored, a total of 9,441,140 lbs., or about the same as a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,688,988 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1914	9,494,446
February	8,423,903
March	7,881,816
April	6,406,071
May	5,589,303
June	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140

Countries whence imported.

	1913.	1914.
Frozen beef:	Cwt.	Cwt.
United States	16,194	1,462
Uruguay	20,566	397,378
Argentina	79,565	1,955,853
Australia	110,667	1,347,464
New Zealand	801	244,168
Other countries	5,555	1,140

Total quantity	211,590	437,697
Total value	\$1,875,997	\$5,576,742

	1913.	1914.
Bacon:	Cwt.	Cwt.
Denmark	221,485	2,334,945
United States	153,255	1,808,371
Canada	14,633	243,522
Other countries	45,004	476,052

Total quantity	434,377	4,857,890
Total value	\$7,497,724	\$8,538,673

	1913.	1914.
Hams:	Cwt.	Cwt.
United States	56,342	790,567
Canada	6,422	50,082
Other countries	161	4,346

Total quantity	62,925	854,995
Total value	\$1,088,729	\$14,931,643

MISSOURI RULES AGAINST PACKERS.

In deciding an old litigation involving the now-dissolved National Packing Company the Missouri State Supreme Court this week handed down a decision affirming the decree in the ouster suits brought under the State anti-trust law against various packing companies. The decision of the court was in ouster suits against the packers brought by Governor Major, then attorney general, in 1910.

The companies affected by the decision are Armour & Company, Morris & Company, Swift & Company, the Hammond Packing Company and the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company. The suits were an ouster directed against the companies on the ground that they had violated the State anti-trust law through the organization of the National Packing Company as a holding company for the other concern. Judge Walker in his decision said:

"It is disclosed that the National Packing Company, organized as a packing company but utilized entirely as a holding company, became soon after its organization the owner by purchase of the stock of the Hammond Packing Company, the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company and 80 per cent. of the Swift, Armour and Morris companies and of the stock of other companies.

"The prime purpose of the organization of the National Company was to enable the heads of the great packing companies, Swift, Armour and Morris, who were instrumental in its creation, to form a substantial and effective union of interests and thereby control not only the supply of livestock furnished to packinghouses, but its output as a dressed product, as well as its distribution and the prices to be paid for or received for the same."

The decision sustains fines imposed as an alternative to ousting the companies from the State.

INCREASED BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

There has been a large increase recently in the imports of meat products into the United Kingdom. But notwithstanding the present extraordinary demands and the enormous increase in freight rates, importers from the Argentine and the United States state that the prices realized by them have undergone no proportionate increase, writes Consul General Robert P. Skinner from London.

The imports, in hundredweights of 112 pounds each, of frozen beef, bacon and hams for the month of December last, compared with the corresponding month in 1913, and for the whole of 1913 and 1914, are given below:

	December, 1913.	December, 1914.	Year 1913.	Year 1914.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Frozen beef:				
United States	16,194	1,462	85,510	589,367
Uruguay	20,566	397,378	1,343,408	1,551,001
Argentina	79,565	1,955,853	476,680	1,140
Australia	110,667	1,347,464	2,714,807	1,522,958
New Zealand	801	244,168	342,286	518,029
Other countries	5,555	1,140	5,008,080	\$88,694,717
Total quantity	211,590	437,697	8,952,890	5,008,080
Total value	\$1,875,997	\$5,576,742	\$30,555,746	\$42,506,980
Bacon:				
Denmark	221,485	2,334,945	2,714,807	1,522,958
United States	153,255	1,808,371	342,286	518,029
Canada	14,633	243,522	5,008,080	\$88,694,717
Other countries	45,004	476,052	5,008,080	\$88,694,717
Total quantity	434,377	4,857,890	8,952,890	5,008,080
Total value	\$7,497,724	\$8,538,673	\$30,555,746	\$42,506,980
Hams:				
United States	56,342	790,567	774,805	58,985
Canada	6,422	50,082	58,985	5,039
Other countries	161	4,346	538,829	\$14,906,436
Total quantity	62,925	854,995	538,829	\$14,906,436
Total value	\$1,088,729	\$14,931,643	\$14,906,436	\$14,906,436

AUSTRALIA BEGINS TO FEEL MEAT SCARCITY

Prices Continue to Rise and Usual Political Agitation Results

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

[NOTE.—This letter was mutilated by the war censor in Australia before being admitted to the mails, and some information concerning meat exports cut out.]

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia,
January 16, 1915.

A big increase in the price of meat in Sydney, the largest capital city in Australia, is causing much agitation locally. The meat purveyors ascribe this to shortage of supplies. The manager of the Riverstone Meat Company pointed out that cattle had gone up £2 per head in the previous week, and there was every indication that higher prices would be reached. The increases represented about a half-penny to three farthings per pound for beef, and about a half-penny for mutton.

The president of the Master Butchers' Association said that the prices were fixed by the carcass butchers, from whom the retailers bought their supplies. He pointed out that the big meat companies started in Queensland were diverting the cattle from the Sydney market to the extent of 20,000 to 30,000 head a year.

Others deprecated the export of tinned and frozen meat to any countries except Great Britain and her allies, and it was declared that too much meat was allowed to go to America. The agitation to interfere with the export is assuming strong proportions, and with the added complaints from consumers may gather some weight with the responsible parties. It is suggested that the board appointed to control prices in war times should deal with the question.

It is interesting to note in this connection that while New South Wales has a board to deal with nearly every other line of food-stuffs, and not with meat, Queensland on the other hand has fixed the price of meats, but abolished the board's rulings with regard to other foodstuffs on the ground that conditions have practically reached a normal level.

No Hope for Cheap Meat Again.

A statement issued in Sydney and apparently embodying the government's view, holds out little hope of cheap meat being obtainable again. It is held that the present position is not due to any holding of stock or speying of cows, but more to the fact that the operations of big meat packing plants in Brisbane offered a more remunerative market for stock than the Sydney market, and cattle were accordingly diverted there. The particular rise to which exception is taken by consumers occurred during the Christmas season, and was due to abnormally light supplies.

A return to normal conditions may occur with sheep, but not with cattle. It was added: "With a meat-hungry world, and Australia becoming one of the great sources of supply, cheap meat has become a thing of the past."

The following figures will show the position of the Sydney market just at present:

	Present Prices.	Prices a month ago.
Fillet	10d. to 1/2	9d.
Rump	9d. to 10d.	8d.
Sirloin	6d. to 8d.	6d.
Ribs	6d. to 7d.	5d.
Beefsteak	6d. to 7d.	4½d. to 5d.
Leg mutton	5d.	4½d.

Shoulder	4d. to 4½d.	3½d.
Loin chops	6d. to 8d.	6d.
Other chops	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.
Corn. silversides ..	6d. to 7d.	5d.
Rolled	3d. to 6d.	4½d.
Brisket	3½d. to 5d.	3d.
Sausage	5d.	4½d.

The high prices are being seized again as the excuse for the promulgation of all sorts of statements, notably that they are due to the operations of "the American beef trust." Chief among the exponents of this view is Mr. J. Sharpe, M. P., the gentleman who promulgated the story that the "trust" was offering a bonus to secure options on calves unborn. Besides blaming the "trust," he held that numbers of young stock were being slaughtered.

It is probable that steps will be taken in New South Wales to restrict the price of meat under the provisions of the law which appointed boards to control prices.

The high prices and the distress in Belgium led to the suggestion being made seriously that the export of horse flesh should be permitted. It was stated that one owner had a number of nondescript horses of little value for work, but very fat, and which he thought would be welcomed by starving people in Belgium as food.

It was pointed out to the Federal authorities that horse flesh is highly colored and could not be substituted for cattle meat. The Federal Government was asked to permit the export of horse flesh after proper inspection. The matter was duly considered, and the firm making the proposal was informed that it could not be permitted.

It is reported from New Zealand that a serious situation threatens the meat companies owing to the great shortage of refrigerated space available in the home steamers. The vessels have been taken as transports, greatly interfering with the number of vessels trading. Some of the freezing companies have had to refuse stock, owing to the cold stores being full. One company has already closed down and others will follow suit this month.

Government Abattoir to Be Opened.

A new abattoir for Sydney will be opened in March by the government. This establishment will take over the whole of the metropolitan trade except that relating to the export of carcasses. The government will not undertake distribution, but will simply kill and supply to the retailers. An enormous sum has been spent by the New South Wales Government on this project, which has been hanging fire for several years.

Reports from western Australia, where there is a Labor government in power, and where the State entered into the meat business to defeat the high prices ruling, state that during the year the three meat shops made a profit of £56, while on the shipments there was a loss of £2,773. The total loss on the enterprise was £3,571.

At the last sale of hides in Brisbane 8,800 were offered, and competition was better than it had been. Values were slightly higher. Butchers' hides sold to 8½d. and ordinary 8½d. per lb. Medium weight went to 9½d., and ordinary to 9d. Heavies went to 13d.,

but these were of good substance and stout. Dry hides ran to 10½d., medium to 10d.

It has been officially announced that merino wool may be shipped to America in British ships, provided shippers have first assured themselves that consignees will not re-export the wool to any outside destination. Intending shippers have to make a declaration that the consignees are known to them and that they have assurances against re-export. Security to the extent of one-tenth of the value of the wool must be given for the production of the landing certificates, with a minimum of £50 and a maximum of £250.

Agreement With Meat Plant Workers.

An agreement which will have the effect of law has been made between the various meat companies and their staffs fixing the hours, wages and conditions of work in the plants in Queensland. It is laid down that an ordinary week's work shall be 47 hours—8½ hours on five days and 4½ hours on Saturday. The working times are to be between 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. An hour each day is to be allotted for meals. A "smoko" of fifteen minutes each is to be allowed each morning and afternoon, and at corresponding times when overtime is being worked. Overtime is to be paid for work during meals and "smokos." The overtime rates are ordinary rates and a half additional. When no notice of intention to work overtime has been received the management is to provide meals.

The method of employing labor laid down is through a union delegate, who is to be responsible for providing the required number of men when notice has been given to him. "Close" holidays—as distinct from ordinary holidays—will necessitate double payment. Close holidays are Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Eight Hours Day and the day set apart for the employees' annual picnic. When employees have to travel more than 25 miles they are to be entitled to their fare one way, if engaged for more than ten weeks, or both ways if engaged for less than ten weeks.

The employer is required to provide bath rooms and dressing rooms, and keep them in a sanitary condition, with the co-operation of the employees. The employer has to provide facilities for boiling water for meals and "smokos"; also grindstones for knives.

In the slaughtering department the contract wages per 100 are: Freezers, sheep or lambs, 2s. 9d.; preservers, 20s. 6d.; potters, 17s. 3d.; dead or damaged sheep, double rates; rams, double rates; sheep stickers, 2s. 6d. per 100. Mutton slaughterhouse assistants are to be paid: head skimmers, per 100 head, 1s. 2½d.; offal men, per 100 sets, 3s. 8d.; mutton trimmers, 9s. 9d. per day; general laborers, 9s. 5d. per day. In the northern part of this State the rates are slightly higher.

In beef slaughtering the contract rates are to be: Freezers, 2s. 4½d. per head; preservers and potters, 9d. per head; dead cattle, 4s.; calves, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d., according to whether skin is left on or taken off.

Work to be performed by slaughtermen in the dressing of freezing cattle shall be: Knocking down, sticking, grounding, backing off, taking out offal, sawing down, dropping hides, finishing off and wiping up. Work to

(Continued on page 31.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

OLEOMARGARINE FORMULAE.

The following modest but comprehensive inquiry comes from a Canadian subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How many kinds of oleomargarine are made, and what is the cost and selling price of each, and also the formulae for making each one?

There are as many kinds as there are grades of butterine, the cost and selling price of which is according to quality, colored or uncolored. Present quotations are 16 to 23 cents per pound in Chicago. The following formulae are in use, and you can readily figure the cost, taking values in your city. Labor, package, salt and color probably runs about one cent per pound, finished weight.

One formula uses 42 per cent. oleo oil, 30 per cent. neutral lard, 28 per cent. cottonseed oil, milk and salt. Another good quality formula is 600 pounds oleo oil, 200 pounds neutral lard, 200 pounds cottonseed oil, 2 cans cream (18 per cent. acid and 17 per cent. butter fat), 3 cans milk (18 per cent. acid and 3.40 per cent. butter fat), 125 pounds salt.

A much cheaper grade is made as follows: 100 pounds yellow oleo oil, 550 pounds cottonseed oil, 100 pounds oleo stearine, 250 pounds knuckle oil, 4 cans skim milk, and 125 pounds salt. We should estimate the latter formula would yield about 1,200 pounds butterine and the former formula about 1,400 pounds.

In the cheaper grade much of the weight of the milk is lost in the graining water; also a preponderance of cotton oil, which has little affinity for water, accounts for some of

the shrinkage. In the high grade there is much less loss of milk and more absorption of water.

The manufacture of butterine is a very particular operation, to obtain proper flavor and grain. Temperatures are important, as also is the proper working of the butterine. Too much "working" is to be avoided.

In some high-grade goods cottonseed oil is not used, a formula as follows being used: 525 pounds of oleo oil, 475 pounds of neutral lard, 300 pounds of creamery butter, 225 pounds of cream, and about 50 pounds of salt, the butter, of course, being salted. Another formula, and a good one, is the same as the foregoing, excepting that 300 pounds of cream is used, and no butter, using about 65 to 70 pounds of salt.

Absolute cleanliness must be observed. All machinery, containers, utensils, etc., must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized, using live steam to this end generously. All rooms used must be clean and sweet also, and all components fresh and sweet. It is impossible to make acceptable butterine with rancid oils or fats.

HOW TO HANDLE HAM BONES.

The following inquiry comes from San Francisco:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Would you kindly inform me as to what uses we could put our ham bones which we bone from our hams? We are getting an average of 300 pounds per day, for which we receive $\frac{1}{8}$ c. per pound. It seems to me we should utilize them to better advantage.

Figuring credits—such as skin, bone, fat and grease—to arrive at the finished cost of cooked hams, we should consider half a cent a pound for bone a fair calculation. This is not necessarily the full value of the bone when fully manipulated. From a quarter of a cent to three-quarters of a cent per pound is realized on such bone, according to location, so that half a cent seems about the average.

At the present prices of bone, grease and tankage this figure seems low, but if facilities for the complete manipulation are not at

hand it is the best that can be done, unless you can raise your buyer ten or fifteen cents per hundredweight.

To get the best results from such bone it should be cooked under steam pressure. Then the tankage should be pressed, which means hydraulic pressure. And the tankwater should be evaporated, which altogether means considerable installation of machinery; and 300 pounds of material per day would scarcely warrant this.

Such bone usually goes to the tallow tank, and has a certain value in grease and tankage. There is a profit in it when handled with a volume of other grease and tankage stock.

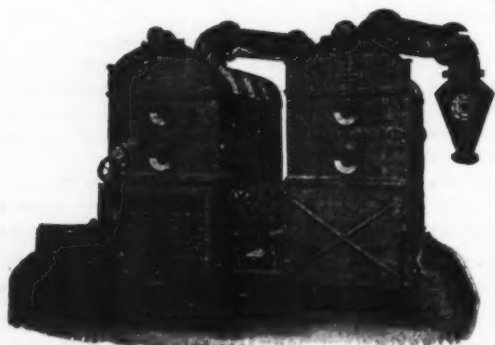
To cook such bone in an open vat would not release all the grease, and the bone would be raw-bone, which, ground, would be suitable for fertilizer or poultry bone; and this would mean a bone-grinder.

We think—taking just your 300 pounds of bone per day and with no facilities installed for the complete handling of it—it is better to sell the bone for 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. Again, to get the best results from such bone, it should be handled as fresh as possible—that is, everyday—and the amount of bone you have would not warrant this.

We should say for you to get all you can possibly for the raw bone, assuming that we understand your position and conditions correctly.

THINK CITY ABATTOIR WILL PAY.

In his annual report to the Thomasville, Ga., city council this week, Dr. S. A. Daniels, president of the city board of health, recommended the establishment of a municipal abattoir for Thomasville. He claimed that the cost of establishing such a plant would not be a large one, and that according to the assurance of the State inspector it would pay a dividend of from 12 to 18 per cent. There is a general sentiment in favor of this movement, and it is probable that it will be taken up by council at an early date. Judging by the experience of some other towns, Thomasville has something to learn.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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A TANKAGE LESSON

Experts and machinery men have preached to packers the value of modern methods of handling packinghouse tankage. The National Provisioner has given all the publicity possible to this advice, for it realized that it meant money saved to the packer which might otherwise be lost. The same thing is true of tankwater, which packers so long allowed to run off into their sewers.

Just now, when most markets are dull or dead and products move slowly in all directions, this tankage question looms up again. The tankage market has been nominal and some grades of tankage have been almost unsalable. But those who have used the best methods are getting the best results now, while those who stuck to the old ways are finding it almost impossible to get rid of their product.

While packers' unground tankage has been hard to dispose of, yet The National Provisioner's Chicago reports show that Western producers are finding an outlet for much of their tankage in sales to hog feeders of digester tankage. They have received fair

values for it, while producers of air-dried and other low grade tankage are said to find it almost impossible to make any sales whatever. It certainly pays to keep up to date.

RENEWED TARIFF BOARD TALK

Failure of the Underwood tariff law to achieve expected results, coupled with a desire more general than ever to take the tariff out of politics, has resulted in the introduction of several measures in Congress for the creation of tariff boards or commissions to handle tariff matters in a business way, as is done abroad.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposes to create a tariff board to consist of five members, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to serve for normal terms of six years. Members would receive a salary of \$7,000 and appoint one of their number chairman, the latter to receive \$7,500. Not more than three members could be of the same political party.

The board would be charged with the duty of investigating the cost of production of articles the subject of tariff legislation, prices paid for labor, raw materials, producers and retail prices, transportation and distribution costs, etc., with reference to the influence of these factors in fixing import duties. The board would also report to the President from time to time concerning tariff discriminations by foreign countries against American goods.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, proposes a board of six members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, not more than three members to be of one party. The normal term of members would be for six years and each would receive a salary of \$7,500.

The board would be required to investigate and report from time to time, upon the cost of production at home and abroad of articles the subject of tariff legislation, American and foreign wages, prices of raw materials, and profits realized by American and foreign manufacturers of goods subject to tariff; commercial treaties or conventions, tariff laws and rates of duty, bounties, internal revenue, inland and ocean freight rates on foreign-made goods; the effect on international trade at home and abroad of new commercial treaties, tariff legislation, changes in freight rates, etc.; the effect of the action of trusts and combinations on international trade; all other facts and conditions in relation to agriculture, mining, shipping, etc., which may affect the foreign commerce of the United States. The board would also be authorized to recommend means of improving the foreign commerce of the United States and the facilities for marketing American goods.

The logic of events, it would seem, may

force legislation in this direction before the end of another Congress. If it is the right sort of legislation it will be welcome. The tariff should have been taken out of politics long ago.

INCOME TAX REQUIREMENTS

Under the Federal income tax law returns of income for the year ended December 31, 1914, are to be made by persons who had a net income of \$3,000 or more, and these returns must be in the hands of the appropriate collectors of internal revenue before March 1, 1915. In connection with the return for the tax on individuals a question arises under a regulation regarding losses which individuals may deduct from their gross income in arriving at the net income on which the present law levies a tax.

The law levies a tax on the entire net income. Subsequently it indicates that this taxable net income is to include not only the profits from the ordinary business or profession of an individual but also profits derived from dealings in property, whether real or personal, apart from the ordinary occupation of the individual. The losses which an individual may deduct from his gross income are described as those actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade.

In the regulation to which reference is made the Treasury Department construes the losses which may be deducted as only those incurred in businesses to which the individual devotes at least a part of his time and attention. As a consequence of this regulation an individual must include in his gross income the gains which he makes in more or less isolated investments apart from his customary business, but cannot make deductions for losses sustained in the same sort of investments.

Officials of the government point out that if the courts ultimately hold that the administrative regulation of the Department wrongly construes the law, persons who have consequently paid more tax than the law requires will be appropriately reimbursed, and suggest that persons who have sustained losses of the kind in question could fully preserve their rights by entering these losses, clearly described as to the fact that they are outside the ordinary business, on their returns.

The Treasury Department has recently ruled that a partnership as such need make no return for 1914; also that a corporation selling its bonds at a discount may prorate the discount over the term of the bonds, and make an appropriate deduction each year; also that a corporation owned by an exempt corporation may be liable for tax, and since the government takes no heed of the tax-free covenant in bonds, a corporation holding such bonds must report the full amount of interest it receives.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD TILDEN.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Edward Tilden, packer, banker and philanthropist, took place at his late home in Chicago last Sunday, and the body was interred near the boyhood home at Delavan, Wis. Services at both places were attended by thousands of people, old and young, and the demonstrations were an indication of the esteem in which the dead man was held by those in all walks of life who knew him.

The services at the Chicago home were simple but impressive. The active pall bearers, taken from business associates in the Yards and in banking circles, were Henry W. Hardy, Henry R. Kent, George Benedict, W. C. Cummings, Fred Cowin, Charles F. Bean, Thomas Cross, Charles F. Goepfer.

The honorary pall-bearers included L. F. Swift, Chas. H. Swift, J. Ogden Armour, L. A. Carton, T. E. Wilson, Edward Morris, L. H. Heymann, Wm. Leavitt, L. B. Patterson and A. G. Leonard, of Chicago, and Walter Blumenthal, of New York.

The body left Chicago for Delavan on a special train of sixteen cars from the Northwestern depot at 10 a. m. More than 1,200 friends accompanied the body, including many former associates among the packers, bankers and other business men, members of the school board, the Iroquois Club, the South Park commissioners and others.

The train was surrounded when it reached Delavan. Five hundred school children formed a special guard of honor. The body was borne to the home of Tilden's sister, Mrs. Frances Hollister, where the funeral service was held. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, of which Tilden was a member.

Mr. Tilden was born in Utica, N. Y., on June 17, 1858, and early in his boyhood was taken to Delavan, Wis., where his parents entered the farming business. While attending the little one-roomed rural school near

Delavan, he worked on his father's farm and at times helped the neighboring farmers to obtain money to buy books and papers, as he was noted for his eagerness to study.

Fortune did not come fast enough for him on the farm, so he came to Chicago before he was 20 years old. His first position was with Brintnall, Lamb & Company, a hardware establishment, where he worked as bookkeeper and clerk.

He obtained the training for this position while working as clerk and bookkeeper in a general store in the Wisconsin town. While attending school he was noted for his ability to solve problems in arithmetic and his keenness for figures of all kinds.

In 1883 he married Miss Fannie Evenhuis. After leaving the hardware establishment in his early thirties, he entered the Drovers National Bank at the Stock Yards. While he was working as assistant cashier, he entered the banking business with a man named Hinkley. Together they opened a private bank on Madison street, under the name of the West Side Bank, since dissolved.

He was made cashier of the Drovers Bank after serving in the position as assistant. His business discernment won him notice throughout the city, and more particularly in the Stock Yards. While a bank official, he accepted an offer in 1896 and became treasurer in the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant in the Stock Yards. G. F. Swift was then vice-president of the firm. After his resignation from the bank, he became a director of the institution.

At the death of G. F. Swift in 1902 he was made president of the Libby firm and later was made vice-president of the National Packing Company, which he helped to form. Samuel McLain was president of the company. After his death Tilden was made president. He held this office until the dissolution of the company.

In the meantime he became interested in many banks and other corporations. He was

a director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, treasurer of the Hyde Park and Lake school boards previous to their annexation to Chicago. Mr. Tilden was the principal stockholder in the Fort Dearborn National Bank, of which his brother, William A. Tilden, is president. He was also a member of the South Park board of commissioners, and three times member of the board of education, and president of the board in 1905 and 1906.

He was prominent in Democratic politics and was a friend of Mayor Harrison. He was a member of the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Bankers' Club and the Kenwood Club. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Mizpah Lodge, No. 768. He was also a trustee of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church.

The will of Mr. Tilden was filed for probate this week, disposing of an estate estimated at \$3,150,000. The executors are Mrs. Tilden, the widow, Averill Tilden, a son, and Henry J. Aaron, attorney. The estate is ordered held in trust until Louis Tilden, a son, now fourteen years old, reaches the age of twenty-five years, when the two sons will receive \$100,000 each. The widow will then receive the rest of the estate after several small bequests to relatives and servants have been paid.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Clark County Provision Company, Springfield, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by A. B. Davis, E. L. Davis and M. H. Bradford.

A fire which started in the butterine department of the Cudahy plant at Kansas City, Mo., caused a loss of \$3,000.

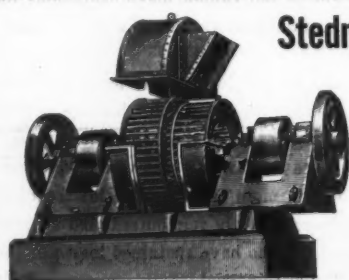
The capital stock for the new packing house to be erected at Fostoria, Ohio, has been increased to \$100,000.

A. C. Penzel and R. Kinderwater will operate a reduction plant, cold storage plant, abattoir and stockyards in Little Rock, Ark.

C. C. Colt, president of the Portland Stock Yards Company, Portland, Ore., has been elected president of the Portland Commercial Club.

Robert S. Emmert, assistant superintendent of the Hammond Packing Company, St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed superintendent of the new plant of Armour & Company at La Plata, Argentina.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Prices Irregular—Hog Movement Heavy—Packing Shows Increase—Stocks Heavy—Demand Quieter.

The movement of provision values during the week has not been very wide. But there had been a fairly steady undertone until this week, when values showed some decline, due it was claimed, to the liberal movement of hogs and a somewhat disappointing demand for spot product, while the West claimed that the government action in Missouri, looking towards prosecution of some of the packing interests, had an adverse effect on the market. The situation is one in which values are affected quite easily, and it takes but moderate orders to have a good deal of influence on the market.

The situation is one of quite decided interest at present, due to the fact of the heavy movement of hogs, the large packing and the largely increasing stocks. The packing returns for the past week showed a large total and the packing since the first of November reflects this condition. The movement of hogs and the large packing is also shown in its effect on the accumulation of stocks at the leading points. The accumulation during the past month was heavy and stocks of product are now considerably in excess of last year, while prices for product and for hogs are lower than last year.

The statistics show that the packing since November 1 has this year been 9,262,000 hogs, compared with 8,452,000 last year. The exports for the same time showed an increase of 27,000,000 pounds of meat and of 13,500,000 pounds of lard. During the same time there has been a liberal increase in the stocks of product at Western points. This increase has this year amounted to 168,000,000 pounds of meats, compared with an increase last year of 92,000,000 pounds. This gain has been heavy considering the increase in the packing and the increase in exports, and points to a rather moderate home distribution. The stock of lard has this year gained 45,000 tierces, while last year the gain for the corresponding time was 27,000 tierces. Both the gain in the stock of meats and the gain in the stock of lard, shows that the domestic distribution has been influenced by the business conditions which have prevailed.

The stocks of product at the five leading points of accumulation at the West follow:

	Feb. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Feb. 2, 1914.
Mess pork, bbls....	70,379	56,736	10,363
Other pork, bbls....	67,533	57,313	63,877
P. S. lard, tcs....	54,734	24,507	102,711
Other lard, tcs....	32,003	19,848	35,696
S. P. hams, lbs....	76,349,414	57,963,335	67,007,962
S. P. skd hams, lbs.	39,322,775	27,375,177	26,775,255
S. P. picnic, lbs....	24,451,066	16,967,284	11,659,190
S. P. bellies, lbs....	21,705,439	15,326,559	19,777,064
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	2,868,904	2,010,163	2,016,200
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	2,202,857	2,117,473	1,165,745
S. R. sides, lbs....	36,123,359	21,075,305	20,649,485
Ex. S. R. sides, lbs.	1,890,747	1,792,780	2,218,159
S. C. sides, lbs....	1,508,360	1,195,270	1,014,644
Ex. S. C. sides, lbs.	6,174,653	5,403,709	8,360,513
D. S. bellies, lbs....	45,712,018	33,548,186	36,535,469
Sub. F. backs, lbs.	13,156,880	9,358,908	11,576,541
Other meats, lbs....	35,507,511	25,115,904	24,621,822
Total meats, lbs....	299,023,936	219,180,938	222,460,122

The situation as to the probable supplies of live hogs coming into the market the balance of the season points to the likeli-

hood of a very liberal movement. With the total supply of hogs in the country, as shown by the government report, and also with the prevailing prices for feed stuffs, there is no inducement for the country to hold back the livestock, but on the other hand there is every inducement for the country to sell. The situation in this respect is one in which the trade is disposed to look for the liberal movement to keep up unless the price of hogs drops to a point which will not be attractive.

The foreign demand for meats is very good and there is also a good demand for lard, as shown by the exports, and there has been a good demand for cottonseed oil. The position abroad of the edible fats supplies is one which points to a free movement from this country. The supply of edible fats is not heavy and the conditions are such that exports of edible oils from English possessions are only permitted with a special permit that they will not be re-exported. The conditions for export, however, are hampered very materially by the excessive freight rates, and also by the great difficulty of getting room by the regular lines.

Slaughtering of hogs in the West for the week ending February 6, 801,000 against 778,000 last week, and 539,000 last year; total since November 1 to date 10,063,000, against 8,991,000 last year.

LARD.—Trade has been quiet this week, with values easier. Export demand has been quiet with freights difficult to get. City steam, \$10.25 nom.; Middle West, \$10.40@10.50 nom.; Western, \$10.50; refined Continent, \$11.40 nom.; South American, \$12 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—The market was again quiet, but steadily held on light demand. Mess is quoted \$20@21 nom.; clear, \$20@23 nom.; family, \$22@25.

BEEF.—The situation was unchanged. Supplies are light, stocks small, and demand while not heavy is sufficient to absorb offerings. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 10, 1915.—The market for animal ammoniates has been rather active and some sales reported last week at 5@10c. per unit above recent quotations, but offerings have been more liberal the past few days, and trading has been done on about the old basis of \$2.45 and 10c. for regular ground tankage, and \$2.62½@2.65 for blood. Sellers are now showing more disposition to meet buyers' views, and with bids in hand these prices might be shaded slightly for round lots.

Outside packers' underground tankage has been in better demand, and prices have been made as high as \$2.30@2.35 and 10c. for extra choice lots for immediate delivery, though annual contracts have been offered at considerably below this basis without interesting buyers. Airdried and bone tankage is still hard to place, except at very low prices, as compared with previous seasons. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to January 11, 1915:

BACON.—Antilla, W. I., 11,256 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 803,321 lbs.; Christiansund, Norway, 13,125 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 910,339 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 6,354 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125,305 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25,725 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,573 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,834 lbs.; Hull, England, 179,584 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,988 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,385,796 lbs.; London, England, 65,781 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 12,894 lbs.; Manati, P. R., 2,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 58,763 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 13,117 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,915 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 13,448 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4,800 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,200 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 14,368 lbs.

HAMS.—Antilla, W. I., 12,330 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,069 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 9,995 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,467 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 707 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 541,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 812 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,056 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,253 lbs.; Havre, France, 31,011 lbs.; Hull, England, 256,200 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,463 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 4,724 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,567,405 lbs.; London, England, 16,400 lbs.; Manchester, England, 38,068 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,789 lbs.; Port Limón, C. R., 2,368 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,358 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,415 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 88,101 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 16,794 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 81,560 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 81,017 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 3,807 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 13,109 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,600 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 72,481 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 58,675 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 23,445 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,215,189 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 4,495 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,417 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 6,150 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 45,069 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 782,603 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 155,498 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,861 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,412 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,518 lbs.; Havre, France, 35,032 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,040,520 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Lagos, Nigeria, 26,214 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 16,625 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,975,552 lbs.; London, England, 737,839 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 262,593 lbs.; Manchester, England, 421,379 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 230,367 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 17,575 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 58,800 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 4,510 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 243,145 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 920 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 7,250 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 44,404 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 22,496 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 10,445 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Colon, Panama, 30 cs.

PORK.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 35 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 10 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 20 cs.

PORK HEADS AND LIPS.—Curacao, Leeward Islands, 31 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 20 pa.; Colon, Panama, 90 bxs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 80 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to January 11, 1915:

BEEF.—Antilla, W. I., 5 bbls.; Bordeaux,

France, 4,427,532 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 16 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 140 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 36 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 20 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 78,123 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 23,225 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,843 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 765,841 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,898 lbs.

FROZEN MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 5,028 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 25 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 140 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 900 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 145 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; London, England, 840 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 415 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 8,250 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,442 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,710 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 3,565 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,080 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2,240 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 2,074 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 131,658 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 299,360 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,748 lbs.

TONGUES.—Callao, Peru, 20 ca.; Glasgow, Scotland, 130 ca.; Hull, England, 150 ca.; Liverpool, England, 30 bbls., 375 pa.; Manchester, England, 520 ca.; Newcastle, England, 100 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Algoa Bay, 889 ca.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 23 ca.; Cairo, Egypt, 107 pa.; Callao, Peru, 30 ca.; Colon, Panama, 173 ca.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200 bxs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 46 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 505 ca.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 73 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 78 pa.; La Paz, Bolivia, 36 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 4,300 pa., 2,298 ca.; London, England, 39,747 pa.; Manchester, England, 425 pa.; Nassau, Bahamas, 43 ca.; Newcastle, England, 335 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 20 pa.; Valparaiso, Chile, 203 ca.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to January 11, 1915:

BUTTER.—Callao, Peru, 1,215 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,613 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 1,649 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 723 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,598 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 619 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,404 lbs.; London, England, 20,400 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,681 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 13,451 lbs.

EGGS.—Glasgow, Scotland, 2,662 cases; Hamilton, Bermuda, 22 cases; Hull, England, 1,361 cases; Liverpool, England, 3,001 cases; London, England, 4,000 cases; Manchester, England, 1,508 cases; Santiago, Cuba, 70 cases.

CHEESE.—Callao, Peru, 692 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,379 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,121 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,602 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 267,980 lbs.; London, England, 53,418 lbs.; Manchester, England, 428,092 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,223 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 29,711 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 702 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1,234 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 541 lbs.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 11.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 13@14½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 10¼c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; skinned shoulders, 9½c.; Boston butts, 10@10½c.; boneless butts, 11@11½c.; neck ribs, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 8c.; lean trimmings, 10½@11c.; regular trimmings, 6½@7c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2½c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 11½@12c.; pig tails, \$20; hogs, 9¼@10c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 11.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c. per lb. and bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 8@10c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 6½@7½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 9@10c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 11@12c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12c. per lb.; green olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½@12½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.35c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.16@6.26c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½@9c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8@8¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8@8¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 5, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Cottonseed oil, 5,839 bbls.; bacon and hams, 4,955,475 pounds; beef, 170 packages; pork, 100 barrels; lard, 10,487,544 pounds; oil cake, 18,530,700 pounds.

[Owing to the order of the Treasury Department, details of shipments by vessels and destination are withheld for 30 days, but the totals for the week are indicated.]

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and 6,886 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending February 6, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '14, to Feb. 6, 1915.
	Week ending Feb. 6, 1915.	Week ending Feb. 7, 1915.	
United Kingdom...	68	508	2,950
Continent	127	127	744
So. & Cen. Am. ...	343	134	1,814
West Indies	1,545	1,272	13,798
Br. No. Am. Col.	505	505	6,226
Total	1,956	2,546	25,532

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	10,340,150	8,760,950	113,640,372
Continent	562,275	578,550	15,335,313
So. & Cen. Am. ...	30,000	30,000	666,110
West Indies	198,550	212,675	1,521,925
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	62,075
Other countries ..	.....	.....	7,600
Total	11,100,975	9,582,175	131,233,385

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	7,896,000	4,168,500	99,146,778
Continent	5,925,994	3,241,481	60,518,904
So. & Cen. Am. ...	234,320	475,070	2,701,962
West Indies	390,200	399,900	4,000,700
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	228,116
Other countries ..	65,500	.....	160,700
Total	14,512,214	8,255,011	156,817,220

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	926	5,487,950	9,146,464
Boston .....	.....	1,460,025	600,750
Philadelphia ....	.....	78,000	56,000
New Orleans	1,030	74,000	457,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	2,651,000	1,556,000
St. John, N. B. ...	.....	1,350,000	2,696,000
Total week	1,956	11,100,975	14,512,214
Previous week ..	1,523	15,031,100	15,456,332
Two weeks ago ..	3,080	12,388,875	9,188,210
Cor. week last y'r	2,546	9,582,175	8,255,011

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to Feb. 6, '15, last year.			
Pork, lbs.	5,106,400	6,902,899	Changes, 1,796,400
Meats, lbs.	131,233,385	101,128,075	Inc. 30,105,310
Lard, lbs.	156,817,220	137,066,997	Inc. 19,750,223

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	hagen.
Beef, tierces	45sh.	50sh.	150c.
Oil Cake	40sh.	40sh.	70c.
Bacon	45sh.	40sh.	150c.
Lard, tierces	45sh.	45sh.	150c.
Canned meats	45sh.	40sh.	150c.
Butter	70sh.	60sh.	150c.
Tallow	45sh.	50sh.	150c.
Cottonseed oil	10sh.	50sh.	150c.
Pork, barrels	45sh.	50sh.	150c.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A more hopeful feeling has again developed in the tallow circles, and according to some shrewd judges the market is likely to advance in the near future. Such predictions are modified, however, by the belief that no extended upward movement is imminent. It is contended that the principal buyers of tallow show more confidence in the situation, and are willing to take on a little surplus stock.

The trade is apparently of the opinion that the high grades will benefit most by any improvement in the demand or price. The lagging of the cheaper varieties has been noticeable for some time. On the other hand, there is an under current of conservatism which is based on the general business situation. It is argued that until confidence is re-established to a more perceptible degree, the hand to mouth operations and slight price changes are all to be anticipated.

Export interests claim that further bids have been received, but the actual transactions have been very small. It is understood in certain quarters that there is considerable aversion to accepting foreign contracts. As a result, the demand of this character has been chiefly filled by the large concerns.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 5@6c., and city specials at 7c. nominal. Sales of specials Wednesday were about 600 tes. The offerings of 876 casks at the London auction were sold at 25s. 6d. advance.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—A few cars were sold during the earlier part of the week, and it was thought that a light business was pending. The decline in lard had depressing influence. Values for oleo stearine were maintained, however, at 10½c.

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet but very firm, with prices nominal. Extras are quoted at New York, 14½@15c.

GREASES.—The market is firm with the position of other fats, but trade is quiet. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c. nom.; bone, 5¼@6c. nom.; house, 5¾@6¾c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm with no change in the situation. Very little oil is offering, and with the uncertainty as to future imports trade is small. Quoted: Cochin, 15@16c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11½c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is very quiet with values firm, however, due to the small stocks and light supplies available for importation. Prime red spot, 8@8½c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 10@12c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very steady but quiet. For 20 cold test, 96@87c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Trade is quiet at the advance, but values continue firm for all deliveries. Prices quoted at \$6.21@6.26 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The situation is unchanged. Offerings are not heavy, while demand continues owing to the position of other oils. Spot is quoted at 6¼c.

AMERICAN PACKERS IN ARGENTINA.

In a carefully prepared article discussing the American beef business in the Argentine field, the Wall Street Journal points out that it is wrong to suppose the vast investment of packers of this country and more especially Chicago is to control the United States market, as the bulk of the Argentine product is sent to England, the hides, wool and other side lines being brought here. It points out that the beef is sold at about cost and that the profit is in the by-products.

In pointing out some of the false notions of monopoly the article says:

"The development of business in South America by American capital and business enterprise is now more than ever before a matter of general interest. The trade and finance of South America is steadily drifting from European to United States hands.

"That American packing interests have made large investments in Argentina is well known. It has, however, been a popular fallacy that such investments were for the purpose of controlling the market in the United States.

"As a matter of fact, while the capital and the enterprise for the development of this business comes from the United States, the major part of the beef export business is to England. The hides, however, come largely to the United States; also the wool and a large portion of the by-products.

"The latest concern to enter this field was Sulzberger & Sons Company, one of the four

largest packing concerns in the United States, and doing a gross business in this country of more than \$125,000,000 per annum. This concern started at the opportune moment in the early part of 1914, and, taking over the business of one of the Argentine concerns, was able to catch the rising market made by the outbreak of the war. The outlook is that this concern will, in the year 1915, add 40 per cent. to its profits from this source alone.

"Although Swift & Company was the pioneer in the Argentine beef business nearly ten years ago, and Armour and Morris followed some years later, Sulzberger & Sons Company now occupy the third place.

"The total Argentine packing business may be summarized as handling about 20,000 cattle per week. Of these, about three-quarters are in the hands of the Americans.

"The total capital employed by the American concerns in the Argentine field is not far from \$10,000,000, and the annual gross business is more than three times this sum.

"The attractive feature of the proposition is that to the south of us American packing enterprise can get a nickel out of a dollar business, which cannot be done in the packing business in the United States.

"The four leading packers in the United States—Swift, Armour, Morris and Sulzberger—doing a gross business exceeding a thousand million dollars in this country, find individually and collectively that their entire business returns a profit of less than three cents for each dollar of business transacted. In fact, the figures for 1914 just published, show less than half a nickel profit in the dollar of business.

"It ought to be apparent to anybody complaining about the price of his beefsteak, that this narrow margin of business means that the profit is entirely in pushing the side lines of the business, like wool fertilizer, glue, etc., in which there is larger margin of profit. In fact, it may be declared that the beef-eater gets his full value without any profit, while the packer gets his profit entirely from the side lines.

"The popular impression that the packing business is a monopoly arises from the fact

Green Olive Oil Foots

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that no new concern has entered the business in a generation. Morris & Company, following Armour and Swift, opened up in the side lines of poultry, eggs, cheese, and butter about five years ago. The S. & S. Company, which started as a beef-house nearly fifty years ago, has also during the last few years, gone into the side lines of poultry, eggs, cheese and butter, and is now a large factor therein.

"Therefore, all the four leading American packers are now side by side in the entire line of business, with all the by-products, and also in the Argentine and export fields.

"It is the size of this business and the necessity for following the profit in all the side lines that makes it impossible for any new concern to enter the field. Neither beef, pork, nor poultry, nor any one of the multitudinous phases of this business, could stand alone, and each of these four concerns must rest its business on the largest possible base.

"The export business of food products from both North and South America is destined to increase from the very size of the American concerns, and from the breadth of their business making it possible to carry so many lines at once without increase in the overhead or general charges.

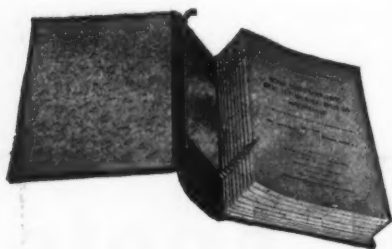
"In Europe food is largely raised not far from the centers of population where it is consumed, and the lower price of labor is offset by the greater waste in the loss of by-products.

"The safety of American business is in its size."

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days after clearance, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes the omission of ports of destination in some instances in the following table. Volume of exports and ports of shipment are given, however, as fully as possible under these restrictions.]

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 10, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Feb. 10, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,393
Bergen, Norway	—	1,615
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	768
Cape Town, Africa.	—	838
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	300
Colon, Panama	—	277
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	320
Demerara, British Guiana..	—	257
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	—	398
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Havana, Cuba	—	566
Havre, France	—	2,675
Hull, England	—	274
Kingston, W. I.	—	335
La Guayra, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	—	3,079
London, England	—	8,875
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	—	930
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	—	285
Matanzas, W. I.	—	15
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	214
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,091
Naples, Italy	—	857
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Para, Brazil	—	8
Piraeus, Greece	—	130
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	6
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	550
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,305
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	—	64
Santiago, Cuba	—	364
Santos, Brazil	—	762
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of.	—	12
Wellington, N. Z.	—	94
Ports not stated.	33,046	181,865
Total	33,046	226,853
From New Orleans—		
Roca del Toro, Panama....	—	202
Christiania, Norway	—	16,445
Frederickstad, Norway	—	7,900
Frontera, Mexico	—	169
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	4,185
*Havana, Cuba	200	1,974
*Progreso, Mexico	60	805
Vera Cruz, Mexico.	—	1,215
Total	260	32,895
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	155
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	436
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	1,050
London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	—	10,538

From Norfolk and Newport News—	
Glasgow, Scotland	614
Liverpool, England	8,082
London, England	130
Ports not stated.	1,936
Total	10,762
From Mobile—	
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,900
Total	1,900
From all other ports—	
Canada	17,303
Mexico (including overland) ..	1
Total	17,304

	Week ending Feb. 10, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.	Same period 1913. Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York.	33,046	226,853	135,153
From New Orleans.	260	32,895	31,088
From Galveston	—	—	1,361
From Baltimore	—	436	2,675
From Philadelphia.	—	2,026	806
From Savannah	—	10,536	24,994
From Norfolk and			
Newport News	—	10,762	11,987
From San Francisco.	—	84	21
From Mobile	—	1,900	—
From all other ports.	—	17,304	33,160
Total	33,306	303,496	241,245

*These figures represent shipments concerning which information is withheld by the government for thirty days.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 10.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44½c. bid for immediate, prompt and February; 45c. for March. Market very quiet the past week.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 10.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c.; very little interest. Meal, \$27 @27.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.25, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 10.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 46½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal strong at \$28. Hulls firm at \$6.50@7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 10.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 44c. bid, 44½c. asked for immediate Texas; offerings light. Prime meal, 8 per cent., higher, at \$29.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50, short ton, tagged, here. Loose hulls higher, at \$8; sacked, \$10, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 10.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 42½c.; refined, 47c. Prime cake, \$28.50; choice cake, \$29.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Reaction Through the List—Crude Oil Easier—Lard Declines—Weather Conditions Improved—Better Absorption of Oil at Setback.

The easier undertone which pervaded the cotton oil market recently was not wholly unexpected. For some time the list had been advancing and holders of oil have had full control of the situation. Under the circumstances, it was not surprising that there was a transition. The change was due partially to the unwillingness of speculative interests to follow the rise, while doubtless another potent influence was the attractiveness of values to crude oil holders.

A break in the lard market was an incidental feature and exerted its chief effect in highly speculative circles. Operators in this group are naturally under the impression that cotton oil values should for the present fluctuate in close accordance with the movement of the Western lard market. It is admitted, however, that there can easily occur opposite price movements in these markets, an illustration of which was had the past week, when oil developed firmness while lard was weak.

The liquidation of crude oil served to lower values at the South from 1 to 2c. a gallon

These spells of selling at mill centers are to be anticipated. Unsold oil at the South in the aggregate is still of very fair volume, and a certain amount must be poured out very frequently, or unhealthy accumulations will occur. The improved weather conditions through the South seemed to have sentimental effect on crude oil holders, particularly as there were some indications of larger seed offerings. Yet it was generally admitted that the level of quotations was the principal incentive for the more abundant offerings.

The market was not really inherently weak. Declines of moderate proportions served to reawaken interest in speculative circles and consumers showed a little apprehension over supplies. It is understood that the rank and file of cotton oil users have not stocked up, and on this account the small recessions in the market invite more or less purchasing. Refiners have frequently stated that their business was not what it should be, which in a measure emphasizes the hand to mouth absorption, although such claims do not necessarily mean that the aggregate distribution of oil is other than liberal.

Some heavy shipments were made to the other side the past week, and further large

exports are believed to be imminent. Thus far, the proportionate increase of cotton oil exports over those of a year ago, has not been especially encouraging to the interests who predicted some time ago that the present season's showing would total about 700,000 barrels. Inquiries from foreign points, particularly North Europe, have been noted during the past several days, however, and a moderate business probably transpired. There are authorities who seem rather confident of a substantial outward movement of oil from this country during the spring. Forecasts of this kind are based partially on a knowledge that the freight room situation is less of an obstacle when late spring delivery is desired by shippers.

There are still many in the oil business who are awaiting developments. The uncertainty of the political situation has not been dispelled, but opinions as to the effect of this on cotton oil are formed along the line that there will be no drastic change in the European conflict for the next several weeks. Scares such as were felt very recently when the German oceanic war zone declaration was promulgated are nevertheless to be prepared for. But the cotton situation is regarded as more vital in the mean-

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Cottonseed Products.

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CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

time and every one is very much interested in ascertaining the probable extent of the area decrease.

It was rumored that the recent government figures showing 3,700,000 acres of Southern land devoted to winter wheat and oats, represented area already planted and to be planted. Washington advices subsequently received, made it plain that this volume of ground had already been sown, and that in the spring further seeding of grain was likely. The statements from certain crop experts to the effect that the funds of farmers did not permit of the usual purchases of poisons to check insect development, were read with a great deal of interest.

Closing prices Saturday, February 6, 1915.—Spot, \$7.10@7.15; February, \$7.10@7.13; March, \$7.12@7.14; April, \$7.16@7.19; May, \$7.21@7.22; June, \$7.30@7.36; July, \$7.40@7.41; August, \$7.50@7.51; September, \$7.60@7.65. Futures closed 3 to 5 decline. Sales were: March, 1,100, \$7.15@7.13; May, 1,200, \$7.22@7.19; July, 1,300, \$7.42@7.40; September, 200, \$7.63@7.62. Total sales 3,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@7.03; off, \$6.70@7.03; reddish off, \$6.65@6.98; winter, \$7.20@8.25; summer, \$7.20@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.

Closing prices Monday, February 8, 1915.—Spot, \$7@7.06; February, \$7@7.05; March, \$7.03@7.05; April, \$7.06@7.13; May, \$7.12@7.14; June, \$7.23@7.27; July, \$7.30@7.31; August, \$7.40@7.41; September, \$7.50@7.55. Futures closed 7 to 10 decline. Sales were: February, 1,000, \$7.06@7.05; March, 300, \$7.04@7.03; May, 6,700, \$7.23@7.13; June, 500, \$7.30@7.27; July, 3,900, \$7.42@7.30; August, 1,200, \$7.49@7.45. Total sales, 13,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.05; off, \$6.75@7; reddish off, \$6.50@6.95; winter, \$7.10@8.25; summer, \$7@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.

Closing prices Tuesday, February 9, 1915.—Spot, \$7@7.15; February, \$7@7.10; March, \$7.08@7.13; April, \$7.15@7.16; May, \$7.21@7.22; June, \$7.29@7.36; July, \$7.39@7.40; August, \$7.47@7.49; September, \$7.55@7.57. Futures closed unchanged to 9 advance. Sales were: March, 400, \$7.03; May, 8,500, \$7.22@7.09; July, 9,200, \$7.41@7.25; August, 1,400, \$7.49@7.35; September, 1,600, \$7.58@7.45. Total sales, 21,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.08; off, \$6.75@7.03; reddish off, \$6.60@7; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.25; prime crude, S. E., \$5.87@6.

Closing prices Wednesday, February 10, 1915.—Spot, \$7.05@7.20; February, \$7.05@7.15; March, \$7.12@7.14; April, \$7.17@7.22; May, \$7.22@7.23; June, \$7.31@7.35; July, \$7.39@7.40; August, \$7.48@7.51; September, \$7.60@7.61. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Sales were: March, 4,200, \$7.11@7.07; May, 6,800, \$7.20@7.14; June, 100, \$7.30; July, 1,300, \$7.37@7.31; August, 700, \$7.48@7.42; September, 500, \$7.59@7.52. Total sales, 13,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.85@7.10; off, \$6.75@7.10; reddish off, \$6.65@7.10; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.25; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED MEAL VALUABLE FEED.

In a recent bulletin to farmers and feeders the United States Department of Agriculture says:

Twenty per cent. of our cottonseed meal was consumed last season by Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries. The present war, however, has abolished the German consumption of this product. This fact, together with the large cotton crop produced this year, has thrown an excess of cottonseed products on the home market, reducing the average price of cottonseed meal and hulls 20 to 25 per cent. The meal shipped to Europe last year would feed 400,000 head of mature cattle for 12 months.

Even under ordinary circumstances, with the price of cottonseed products at their high-water mark, according to the specialists in animal feeding of the Department of Agriculture, the meal is the cheapest nitrogenous feed available. Pound for pound, cottonseed meal contains three times the per cent. of protein contained in wheat (grain), wheat bran, wheat middlings, vetch hay, alfalfa hay, soya-bean hay, or crimson-clover hay, and four times the quantity of fat found in any of these foodstuffs.

About 88 per cent. of the protein in high-grade cottonseed meal is digested by the animal, or, in other words, the digestive coefficient of the protein in the meal is 88 per cent. The digestive coefficient of corn meal is only 68 per cent., and it does not contain one-fourth the actual amount of digestible protein found in cottonseed meal.

Comparing the cost of digestible protein in a pound of cottonseed meal with that in other feeds, and assuming the average delivered cost of cottonseed meal to be \$24 per ton, the figures show that the feeder gets two to five times as much protein for his money from cottonseed meal as from other feeds. The following table shows the relative cost of protein in cottonseed meal and other forms of feed:

	Cost per ton.	Per cent. of digestible protein.	Cost in cents per pound.
Cottonseed meal.....	\$24.00	34.00	3.52
Ground oats	32.00	9.50	17.00
Corn meal	32.00	8.00	20.00
Wheat bran	26.00	12.50	10.00
Dried brewers' grain..	26.00	15.50	8.40
Buckwheat middlings.	26.00	22.00	6.00
Gluten feed	30.00	23.00	6.50
Linseed meal	40.00	32.00	6.30

In addition, an average of about 85 per cent. of the fertilizing value of the nitrogen remains in the manure.

In the past we have imported a large per cent. of our nitrates for commercial fertilizer, and these importations will be cut down on account of the war. The value of cottonseed meal will therefore be still more obvious in the spring, when the demand for fertilizers begins.

A few specimen rations containing cottonseed products are given as an illustration of the use that may be made of these feeds. The actual amounts will vary, of course, as the appetite of the animal and judgment of the feeder may determine, and as other feeds are combined in the ratio. The proportions stated are correct for ordinary conditions, and with reasonable care in feeding rations of this kind will be found both satisfactory and economical.

Amount of feed per 1,000 pounds of live weight:

For Fattening Cattle.

Ration No. 1:

- 10 pounds corn.
- 4 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 10 pounds cottonseed hulls.
- 20 pounds silage.

Ration No. 2:

- 6 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 27 pounds cottonseed hulls.

For Growing Beef Cattle.

Ration No. 1:

- 6 pounds corn.
- 3 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 4 pounds wheat bran.
- 10 pounds cottonseed hulls or sorghum hay.
- 25 pounds silage.

Ration No. 2:

- 6 pounds corn.
- 3½ pounds cottonseed meal.
- 10 pounds clover or alfalfa hay.
- 30 pounds silage.

For Milch Cows.

Ration No. 1:

- 35 pounds silage—corn, milo maize, kafir corn or sugar cane.
- 10 pounds cured roughage—corn without ears or hay from grasses exclusive of legumes.
- 4 pounds wheat bran.
- 4 pounds cottonseed meal.

Ration No. 2:

- 35 pounds silage.
- 10 pounds leguminous hay—clover, alfalfa, cow peas and soya beans.
- 6 pounds wheat bran.
- 2 pounds cottonseed meal.

For Work Horses and Mules.

Ration No. 1:

- 9 pounds corn.
- 2 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 12 pounds prairie hay.

Ration No. 2:

- 8 pounds rice bran.
- 4 pounds molasses.
- 2 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 12 pounds prairie hay.

For Growing Horses and Mules.

Ration No. 1:

- 6 pounds corn.
- 2 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 12 pounds prairie hay.

Ration No. 2:

- 3 pounds corn.
- 3 pounds wheat bran.
- 2 pounds cottonseed meal.
- 14 pounds sorghum hay.

Amount of feed per 100 pounds of live weight:

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Jersey Butter Oil
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
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Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Representatives:

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- PORT IVORY, N. Y.
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TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**ON THE NEW YORK
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**

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WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

For Fattening Sheep.

Ration No. 1:

- 2 pounds corn.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cottonseed meal.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds prairie hay.

Ration No. 2:

- 1 pound black strap molasses.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cottonseed meal.
- 3 pounds cottonseed hulls.

For Growing Sheep.

Suggested ration:

- $\frac{1}{3}$ pound corn.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ pound cottonseed meal.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ pound wheat bran.
- 2 pounds prairie hay.
- 2 pounds silage or roots.

Growing sheep to be kept in condition should have about 2 pounds of silage or roots, or similar food, in their ration.

If cottonseed hulls and meal can not be bought in the local markets any cottonseed oil mill or broker will supply these products. The meal is generally marketed in sacks of 100 pounds. The usual carload consists of 300 to 400 of these sacks. The hulls can be bought in 100-pound bales or sacks, or can be bought cheaper loose in bulk. A carload varies from 12 to 20 tons. If desired, these products may be shipped in the same car by putting the sacked meal on top of the loose hulls.

July 1 to December 31, 1914, totaled only 184,192 tons, against 567,595 tons during the similar period of 1913, thus leaving a shortage on January 1, 1915, of 383,403 tons.

DUTY ON VEGETABLE OILS.

A law of Uruguay, promulgated December 2, 1914, provides that the specific duty of 0.15 peso per kilo (\$0.07 per pound), now applicable to refined cottonseed oil, shall be extended to all other edible vegetable oils with the exception of olive oil, which remains dutiable at 0.10 peso per kilo (\$0.046 per pound). Formerly the rate on cottonseed oil, as well as on all other refined vegetable oils, was the same as the rate on olive oil, but by a law of 1912 the duty on cottonseed oil was increased to 0.15 peso, and the present law continues this principle of discrimination. The duties shown are increased by surtaxes amounting to 9 per cent. of the dutiable value.

The new law requires that containers of oil shall be plainly marked with the kind and quality of oil, and if there are two or more kinds of oil in one container the proportion of each shall be shown. This provision, which also applies to retail sales of oil, becomes effective six months from date.

ENORMOUS MOTOR TRUCK ORDERS.

Foreign shipments of motor trucks aggregating in value more than \$700,000 have been made by the Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis. Advances received by the company from abroad and from American agents of European governments, indicate that even greater business will soon be placed and that KisselKar trucks will be specified in a large portion of it.

Watch page 48 for openings.

Cottonseed Products Associations.**INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

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Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
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POTASH SUPPLIES FROM GERMANY.

According to a cablegram from the American Consulate General at Berlin, the potash syndicate in Berlin on February 1 decided to form a commission to consider means for denaturizing potash salts so as to preclude the possibility of using them for ammunition and military purposes, and making them valuable only as fertilizers. Upon receipt of the report of the commission the potash syndicate will confer with the government relative to moderating the embargo on potash. The syndicate would be seriously embarrassed by the continued absolute embargo—from January 29, 1915—and large quantities of salts now under way would be detained.

The United States imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, German potash salts for fertilizers aggregating 1,066,929 tons gross. Importations for the six months from

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS**MADE FROM****VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS****Oils Hardened to Order****The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.****CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.**

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ABROAD.

(Concluded from page 16.)

province in Belgium was affected, and Holland as well. Since that time both of these countries have been fighting the disease, but have not yet succeeded in eradicating it.

In Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Russia the plague has existed so long and has gained such a foothold that it is economically impossible to fight it with the American methods of slaughter and disinfection, for to do so would be to kill a large percentage of the livestock in these countries. In consequence, the authorities appear to be making little or no progress in their campaign. The outbreak, for example, which appeared in Germany in 1888 increased steadily until 1892, when it diminished gradually for a few years but again reached great proportions in 1899. Thereafter it continued to exist to a greater or less extent until in 1911 it attained a virulence unequalled before. In that year 3,366,369 cattle, 1,602,927 sheep, 2,555,371 hogs, and 53,674 goats were affected.

At that time the total number of cattle, sheep, swine and goats in Germany was only 51,319,000, while there were in the United States 172,572,000, or between three and four times as many. It can readily be imagined, therefore, what it would mean to the United States if the disease was to gain the foothold here that it had in Germany, where, as these figures show, approximately one out of seven of the animals susceptible to the disease was affected.

Since the mortality in the disease is comparatively low, ranging from only 3 per cent. in mild forms to 30 or 40 per cent. in malignant cases, the havoc caused by the pestilence is sometimes underestimated. From the work of various scientists, however, who have endeavored to ascertain the decrease in value of an animal which recovers from an attack, it may be said that on an average this amounts in Germany to \$7 and in Holland to \$10. In this country, with its higher prices, the loss is correspondingly greater. If these figures be accepted, it is obvious that the amount of money spent in eradicating the disease becomes insignificant in comparison with the loss it causes when left to itself.

The German Government, of course, has not left the disease to itself. The more recent outbreaks it attempted to control by the American method of slaughter, but the pestilence had gained too much headway and was too firmly established in too many portions of the country for this method to

succeed, and the slaughter of the infected herds had to be abandoned. It now appears that there is no hope of getting rid of it until the virus has worn itself out.

At present it seems that as soon as the animal's period of acquired immunity is over and favorable conditions present themselves, the contagion breaks out with renewed virulence, so that the authorities have practically abandoned all hope of controlling it by means of quarantines. One scientist, indeed, has asserted that unless all the infected farms were absolutely isolated and the movement not only of livestock but of persons absolutely prohibited, the disease could not be stamped out.

Such a quarantine is, of course, utterly impossible to enforce. In certain portions of Germany, in fact, the farmers, realizing that the disease is inevitable, make haste to be done with it by exposing their stock deliberately to mild cases in the hope that this will result in an immediate mild attack and immunity for several years thereafter.

Great Britain and Norway and Sweden, on account of their comparatively isolated positions, have been more successful in keeping out the disease. The outbreaks in these countries have been more sporadic and by resorting to immediate slaughter the authorities have been able to stamp them out. In the outbreak near Dublin in 1912, indeed measures were adopted which were more stringent than any used in this country.

As soon as the existence of the disease became definitely known, so-called "stand-still" restrictions were imposed on the affected district. Not only was the movement of livestock into or out of the district absolutely forbidden, but no cattle, sheep, goats, or swine could move along or even across any highway or thoroughfare.

Moreover, within each of the affected districts, known as "scheduled districts" were two smaller areas in which there were even closer restrictions. One of these areas consisted of the premises on which the actual outbreak had taken place. These premises were declared to be an "infected place." From such a place nothing could be taken of any sort without permission, and no permission was granted until the objects in question had been thoroughly disinfected.

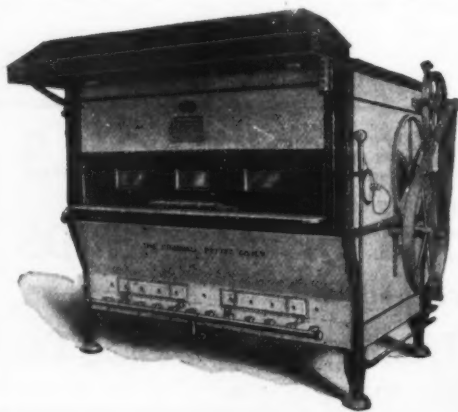
No one but the person actually attending the stock was allowed to enter any shed or field in which a diseased or suspected animal had been kept, and the one man who could do so was compelled upon leaving to wash

his hands thoroughly with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes. He was, moreover, prohibited from caring for any animal which was not diseased or suspected. On farms adjacent to the "infected place" the owners of livestock were ordered to stop all movements of their animals, and these orders together with the other regulations, were enforced through the local constabulary who closely guarded all infected places. This patrol was so strict that it was practically impossible for anyone to pass into or out from the forbidden area without instant detection.

Within the "scheduled districts" a house-to-house and farm-to-farm inspection was carried on by veterinary inspectors who not only examined livestock but made a record of the number on each farm in order to detect any cases of surreptitious shipments. Exposed stock was slaughtered, as has been done in all sections of this country where satisfactory progress has as yet been made in stamping out the pestilence.

In addition to slaughtering the stock, farmyards and similar places were thoroughly disinfected; the fields in which the animals had grazed were carefully strewn, by machines, with newly burned lime; stacks of hay were disinfected by superheated steam, the foxes in the neighborhood were destroyed as far as possible by poison, and all persons in the neighborhood were compelled to tie up their dogs. The wheels of all vehicles and the feet of horses which left the "infected places" were previously washed with disinfectant fluid, and cans of this fluid were placed about in fields so that there would be no excuse for anyone failing to observe the required precautions.

These methods were successful in stamping out the disease, although there have been one or two minor outbreaks in Ireland since that time. In this connection it is interesting to note that the authorities in charge of the campaign were unable to discover any clue to the origin of the pest. "Foot-and-mouth disease," they reported, "is of such an infectious character and may apparently be carried through so many diverse and elusive ways that in this as in other cases it is most difficult to fix on any specific medium of diffusing the infection. The disease was probably carried, for the most part, by persons who had been in contact with infected animals, but the connection between the various cases could not be definitely traced except in one or two instances."



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NEW YORK

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 11.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11 nom.; Middle West, \$10.75@10.95; city steam, 10½@10¾c.; refined Continent, \$11.40; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 8@8½c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 11.—Copra fabrique, 105½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 80½ fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 11.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 53s.; New York, 50s.; picnic, 50s.; hams, long, 65s.; American cut, 65s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 62s.; long clear, 66s.; short backs, 58s.; bellies, clear, 64s. Lard, spot prime, 53s. 3d.; American refined contract, 54s. 3d. 28-lb. boxes, 54s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 36s. 3d.; choice, 36s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 88s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 36s.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was strong and active, with general buying on reports of better spot demand, the firm feed grain markets and predictions of lighter receipts.

Stearin.

Trade was again quiet with values firm. Oleo is quoted at 10½@10¾c.

Tallow.

The market was firm following the good business of Wednesday, with city quoted at 6c. nom. and specials 7c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was strong and active, with values influenced by the strength in provisions and reports of a firm crude market.

Market closed 7 to 11 points advance. Sales, 17,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.12@7.30. Crude, Southeast, \$6@6.13. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7.12@7.25; March, \$7.21@7.25; April, \$7.24@7.30; May, \$7.30@7.32; June, \$7.38@7.45; July, \$7.48@7.50; August, \$7.59@7.61; September, \$7.70@7.71; good off oil, \$7@7.15; off oil, \$6.85@7.13; red off oil, \$6.80@7.10; winter oil, \$7.30 bid; summer white oil, \$7.40 bid.

THURSDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 11.—Hog market dull and 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$6.45@6.55; light, \$6.35@6.55; mixed, \$6.35@6.60; heavy, \$6.20@6.55; rough, heavy, \$6.20@6.35; Yorkers, \$6.50@6.55; pigs, \$5@6.40; cattle, weak; beefs, \$5.40@8.65; cows and heifers, \$3.15@7.75; Texas steers, \$5.10@6.50; Western, \$4.85@7.35. Sheep market weak, 50@75c. lower than Monday; native, \$6.25@6.90; yearlings, \$7.20@7.75; lambs, \$6.90@8.35; Western, \$7@8.40.

Sioux City, February 11.—Hogs steady, at \$6.30@6.45.

Buffalo, February 11.—Hogs steady; on sale, 1,600, at \$6.90@7.10.

Kansas City, February 11.—Hogs slow, at \$6.20@6.50.

South Omaha, February 11.—Hogs lower, at \$6.40@6.65.

St. Joseph, February 11.—Hogs lower, at \$6.40@6.65.

Louisville, February 11.—Hogs not received.

Indianapolis, February 11.—Hogs lower, at \$6.50@6.55.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	
Omaha	300	3,000	100
St. Louis	400	6,000	200
St. Joseph	100	7,000	8,000
Sioux City	100	600	
St. Paul	100	3,400	11,700
Oklahoma City	400	2,600	400
Fort Worth	400	1,000	
Milwaukee	50	2,000	
Denver	500	500	4,110
Louisville	50	1,347	50
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		2,557	
Indianapolis	200	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,000	3,000
Cincinnati	100	1,700	100
Buffalo	400	6,000	3,000
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	180	380	1,242
Toronto, Canada	110	175	24

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915.

Chicago	13,000	42,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	14,000
Omaha	2,000	7,000	18,000
St. Louis	6,000	16,200	1,200
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	10,000
Sioux City	600	3,000	
St. Paul	1,300	20,200	4,800
Oklahoma City	600	2,400	
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	2,700
Milwaukee		8,498	
Denver	900	1,500	3,100
Louisville	650	2,200	
Cudahy		5,500	
Wichita		1,110	
Indianapolis	650	5,500	
Pittsburgh		13,000	
Cincinnati		114	
Buffalo	4,000	19,500	9,000
Cleveland	600	6,000	1,600
New York	2,745	18,500	6,190
Toronto, Canada	2,356	540	220

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	30,000	10,000
Kansas City	7,000	27,000	11,000
Omaha	6,000	25,000	20,000
St. Joseph	4,500	11,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	10,000	5,000
St. Paul	1,500	9,000	1,500
Oklahoma City	1,700	9,000	1,000
Fort Worth	500	3,000	
Milwaukee	2,500	2,000	700
Denver	500	4,920	200
Louisville	300	3,200	600
Cudahy	50	9,000	
Wichita		4,565	
Indianapolis	500	7,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	300
Buffalo	650	12,000	5,000
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
New York	456	3,221	674
Toronto, Canada	1,094	2,234	461

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915.

Chicago	1,600	45,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	
Omaha	5,000	21,000	11,000
St. Joseph	9,500	18,000	1,700
St. Louis	1,300	5,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,000	15,000	1,200
St. Paul		8,800	
Milwaukee		10,566	
Cudahy		2,200	
Wichita		3,913	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Buffalo	300	4,400	4,000
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,551	6,485	2,922

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

Chicago	5,000	42,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,000	12,000	4,000
Omaha	4,200	17,500	8,000
St. Joseph	3,000	22,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	13,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,500	11,000	2,200
Fort Worth	1,000	2,200	100
South St. Paul	1,100	7,000	900
Oklahoma City	50	1,500	250

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

Holiday.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 8, 1915.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,657	3,062	5,658	13,082
Jersey City	2,407	1,045	5,992	27,578
Central Union	2,535	756	13,200	668
Totals	6,600	4,863	24,910	41,328
Totals last week	8,564	5,434	23,751	52,507

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 6, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,457	20,700	19,368
Swift & Co.	4,048	19,900	20,966
S. & S. Co.	3,149	16,000	8,458
Morris & Co.	3,037	9,000	6,982
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,620	13,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	549	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	576	34,100	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,700 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,700 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 5,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,800 hogs; others, 11,800 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,125	7,460	6,521
Swift & Co.	3,765	12,817	17,318
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,499	15,512	12,225
Armour & Co.	3,662	15,991	21,230
Swartz & Co.	...	688	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,957	...
Others	6,759	...	1,934

Lincoln Packing Co., 70 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 96 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 23 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 10 cattle; Great Western Serum Co., 93 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,462	11,678	3,937
Swift & Co.	4,787	11,939	3,252
Armour & Co.	3,956	10,699	3,183
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	880	...	...
Independent Pkg. Co.	1,296	3,757	137
Hammond & Co.	214	2,606	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,219	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	486	...
Krey Packing Co.	16	1,226	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	475	24
Sartorius Provision Co.	9	494	...
Luer Bros. Packing Co.	...	712	...

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,900	15,345	11,127
Hammond	1,300	10,512	3,091
Morris & Co.	1,200	11,449	2,081
United Dressed Beef Co.	545	...	...
Pinkinton Packing Co.	78	...	...
Others	...	654	...

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,666	18,777	...
Armour & Co.	1,992	17,201	...
Swift & Co.	...	2,531	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 216 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 12 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 19 cattle; Smith Bros., 67 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 28 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 51 cattle; Statter & Co., 45 cattle; Schmolde Packing Co., 55 cattle; others, 5,600 cattle.

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 6, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	18,232
Kansas City	23,838
Omaha	12,832
St. Joseph	8,409
Cudahy	483
Sioux City	5,964
South St. Paul	4,533
Fort Worth	6,000
Denver	974
New York and Jersey City	6,689
Philadelphia	2,773
Oklahoma City	4,012
Cincinnati	2,754

HOGS.

Chicago	136,839
Kansas City	84,807
Omaha	54,144
St. Joseph	58,446
Cudahy	28,281
Sioux City	33,189
South St. Paul	40,107
Fort Worth	9,506
Denver	8,269
Ottumwa	17,000
Cedar Rapids	14,742
New York and Jersey City	41,328
Philadelphia	8,674
Oklahoma City	14,954
Cincinnati	20,107

SHEEP.

Chicago	59,454
Kansas City	38,439
Omaha	48,361
St. Joseph	20,673
Cudahy	150
Sioux City	3,491
South St. Paul	3,901
Fort Worth	2,819
Denver	1,956
New York and Jersey City	24,919
Philadelphia	8,231
Oklahoma City	1,080

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading was somewhat restricted in packer hides in the period under review. Sales were few and usually for small parcels. Prices were entirely satisfactory as far as sellers were concerned. As the week closes, however, there seems to be a slight undercurrent of easiness apparent, especially in the native and butt-branded steers which constitute the major portion of the slaughter. Spread native steers were not reported sold in this market, although there were a few inquiries around and several out-of-town buyers were looking around. New York reports sales of kosher spreadies as far ahead as the end of the year at 25@26c. There was some call here for such slaughter, but killers declined to consider selling that far ahead. Local goods are quoted at 23@25c. nominal as to salting. Native steers were taken at the new rate of 23c. for about 3,000 February hides. Some December and January native steers are offered here at 23½c., but buyers decline to pay better than 23c. for such hides. Texas steers were taken at 20½c. for heavy and light weights and 20c. for the extreme lights. About 4,000 January hides were involved in this transaction. Butt-branded steers were sold in several lots at 21c. early in the week. About 2,000 hides were involved in the movement which was for December slaughter. January-February butt-branded steers are freely offered at the last sale rate of 21c. and bids are solicited. Colorado steers were taken at the last sale rate of 19¾c. for about 6,000 December and January hides. Killers endeavored for over a month to draw 20c. for this selection. Branded cows received no attention. Last sales were at 20c. Only one killer has any hides in salt unsold, and he demands 20½c. Heavy native cows were not sold. There were a few inquiries in the market throughout the week, and killers quoted 23½c. for them, but no trading resulted. Light native cows were taken in special weights 42 to 55 lbs. of January slaughter at 23¾c. Regular weights are quoted at 23½c. for business; February hides are the earliest now available for sale, and these are held at 24c. Native bulls were quiet in this market. Practically all hides are sold through June, except one killer's production and three months of another's. Tanners would pay 18c. through June, but holders only want to sell the winter goods at that figure and reserve the short-haired stock for later sale. Branded bulls retain weight and are quoted at 16@17c. as to salting and quality. Unsold stocks are small. Last sales were at 16½c. for Oklahoma slaughter. Fort Worth goods quoted at 17c. asked.

Later.—Packers are steady on branded but slow on native steers, which are quoted 23c. nominal. Twenty thousand January heavy Texas steers sold at 20¼c. Five thousand

January ex-light Texas brought 20¼c. One car branded bulls, heavy average brought 16½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Over 25,000 hides were moved in Chicago and territory tributary to that market. Tanners have invaded the country districts on account of the scarcity of goods here for prompt shipment and the excessively high rates demanded for what few hides are around. Over half the hides reported moved were from the originating sections. In this connection it can be stated that at least two large tanners, who, in times past, have been the main support of the country hide market, have turned to packer and country packer hides almost exclusively. Each of these tanners represents a different section of the country. Heavy steers sold at 20½c. in this market for two cars of country run. More are held here awaiting sale, but higher rates are usually demanded. A big car of city butcher heavy steers sold from a nearby freight point at 20½c. f. o. b. Heavy cows did not move in this market. Last sales were at 9¾c. This would be paid for more, but dealers want 20c. and ask it firmly. A couple of small cars of city butcher heavy cows sold from an outside point at 20½c. f. o. b. with about ¼c. freight here. Buffs sold at various rates throughout the week both here and in the country sections. A couple of cars of local goods brought 20c. A couple of cars of buffs moved from an outside point at 20c. delivered basis. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at 19¼@19½c. Local holders are now demanding 20¼@20½c. for buffs. One Chicago dealer claims to have gotten 20½c. for a car of buffs without restrictions as to hair or seconds. An Ohio car of buffs went at 20¾c. f. o. b. The situation at country points is strong in all weights of seasonable hides. Several cars of such description sold at 20c. delivered basis. Recent sales were effected down to 19½c., and some collectors now talk up to 20½c. delivered basis, but neither dealers nor tanners will pay above 20c. delivered for Western goods. Some sales of buffs and extremes together were effected, the total of such business being close to 5,000 hides. One of the large local city packers sold his January production of native and branded steers and cows at 23c. flat for weights, with only bulls and seconds at reductions. It is estimated he will produce 4,000 hides in that time. Extremes were moved at various rates as to quality. The free of grub lots were eagerly sought and sold readily. One dealer moved about 5,000 seasonable hides at 20½c. from this market. This is freely bid for more for prompt shipment. Holders want 21c. A car of Michigan extremes brought 21c. f. o. b. and a car of Ohio goods went at 21¼c. f. o. b. About 4,000 city butcher extremes sold at 21c. f. o. b. a nearby freight point. A car of local 25@26-lb. hides moved at 20¼c. A car of similar goods brought 20½c. delivered from a country point and another car of Iowa collection sold at 20c. delivered. A car of Ohio 25@26-lb. hides moved at 21c. f. o. b. Branded hides were quiet on account of limited supplies. Last sale rates of 16@17c. flat for country lots rule as to nominal values. Country packer branded hides range up to

19c., as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls remained quiet, although there were some inquiries around. A bid at 16c. was refused for 60@75-lb. hides, which are held at 16½c. Straight weights last sold at 15½@15¾c. Sellers now demand 16c. firmly. Country packer bulls are moderately active in a range of 16@17½c. delivered basis here, as to quality and originating sections. Sales East of kosher country packer bulls are reported as high as 17½c. New York. Later, a car of bulls brought 15½c. and more are available. A car of 60@75-lb. bulls sold at 16¼c.

Later.—Country hides rule steady. Two cars heavy steers free of grubs sold at 20½c. There are rumors of free-of-grubs buffs selling at 20½c. A car of bulls straight weights sold 15½c., more offered. Heavy average calfskins quiet, held firmly, basis of 23½@24c. for cities.

CALFSKINS were quiet in the local market. Several buyers around the market but no trading was reported. Collectors are firm holders for 24c. for first salted local cities. Outside cities sold at 23c. of Ohio description. That rate is asked here. Countries are valued in a range of 21@22½c., as to collector, with the inside nearer the market. Deacons are quiet and nominally quoted at 90c.@\$1 asked, and light calf at \$1.10@1.20 asked. Kipskins remain rather quiet, although most holders talk firmly on them. Packer goods, which last sold at 23c., are now held at 23½c. First salted city skins are valued up to 22½c., and outside cities at 21½c. Countries are talked at 20½@21c., which were the last sale figures. Available stocks of kips are moderate.

HORSEHIDES developed considerable weakness. Prominent buyers who were lending the market considerable support, have withdrawn. Western tanners hold views considerably under last sale figures. Good hides with tails on would be taken at \$5.75, or about \$5.25 without the appendage. Local and country collectors are holding ample stocks which run back into poor summer hair. No. 2 hides are quoted at \$4.25@4.50 nominal; ponies and glues quoted at \$1.50@2 nominal and coltskins at 50@75c. asked.

HOGSKINS are moving out slowly at 50@65c., as to quality of country run, with the pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—Considerable activity was noted in the market for packer sheep and lambskins. High prices were paid for all stock moving, advances being the order. The appreciations paid equaled about 10c. per skin above prior trading in slightly earlier slaughter. Close to 50,000 skins of both descriptions were involved, of slaughter in salt and ahead. Chicago and Omaha skins brought \$2, St. Joseph and St. Louis sold at \$1.95, the latter f. o. b., and Kansas City went at \$1.90 for last two weeks of January and first two weeks of February kill. The other sales were generally for first half of February production. One lot of Sioux City lambs averaging 11 lbs. sold at \$1.90 Chicago

W. P. LANGE

North Side, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in

**City and Country
PACKER HIDES**

Also

Wool Pullers

Consignment solicited

Pittsburgh Hide and Tallow Co.

All Packer Hides and Skins Delivered in Original Condition.
Packers, Tanners and Dealers' Correspondence Solicited.

Selection Made to Suit Tanners' Wants.
N. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

basis. Country packer sheep and lambskin range up to \$1.85, as to quality. Country skins are quoted at \$1@1.50 average, as to quality. Dry Western pelts are quoted quiet on account of limited stocks at 16@17c., as to lots; outside for best Montanas. It was said some dry Mexicans sold at high as 19c.

Kansas City.

The total trading this week was around 60,000 hides, and it looks as though most all selections with the exception of bulls got in on the trading. The banner sale was some 45 @55-lb. January light cows at 23½c., although the packer had been asking 24c. All of the other trading was at from ¼@½c. under asking prices, and the market closes with a rather easy tendency that will be stiffened up as soon as tanners begin to show further interest in purchases. In native steers 4,500 February were sold at 23c. Just why the buyers chose to take Februarys is unknown, as Januarys are offered at this price. In fact there is a rumor around the market that some 25,000 native steers have been sold on private terms at under 23c. One of the packers disposed of some 3,000 December-January butt brands at the supposed price of 20½c., in connection with around 5,000 Colorados at 19½c. One lot of 3,000 December-January all weights Texas steers moved at 20½c. for heavy and light and 20c. for extremes. Later another lot of 4,500 January-February extremes alone brought 20½c. One packer sold about 15,000 December-January-February Colorados, and another around 5,000 January-February, all at 19½c. In heavy native cows no trading has come to light. A few of the packers still have some Januarys, which they are holding at 23½c., but with January native steers obtainable at 23c., buyers are under the impression 23½c. will have to be shaded. In light native cows one of the packers succeeded in getting 23½c. for 2,000 January special weights, 45@55 lbs. At the time most of the packers cleaned up branded cows about a month ago at 19½c., one packer held out and finally succeeded in getting 20c., and then put their price to 20½c., and held quite a block of November-December at that price. They finally concluded to let them go this week at 20½c. for around 25,000, taking them from November into February. Two of the packers did not get in on the recent trading in native bulls, and they have been asking 18c. for January-February-March, refusing to sell after April 1. Branded bulls are quite closely sold up. What few there are are held at 16½c. for heavy average Northern, up to 17c. for light average Southern points.

Boston.

The market in New England hides continues strong at country points, and dealers are holding for 18½@18¾c. The Western market is firm, with a fair demand from tanners who need stock for their immediate wants. Ohio buffs are quoted 20¼@20¾c., one car selling recently at 20¾c. Extremes quoted 21@21½c., although it is possible that a slight concession might be obtained. The market in calfskins is quiet. Country dealers have no accumulations and hold firm.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Supplies on hand consist of Central Americans and Bogotas with the market firm. 2,000 of the latter sold at 32¾c., but the market has gone back to 32½c. for Mountains. 2,000 Havanas regular sold at 17½c. 1,000 Havana abattoir 18c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There have been further sales made of spreadies, immediate kill at 23c. June to January held at 25c. One sale of native steers made at 22½c. Bulls firm with holders asking a slight increase. Butt brands and Colorados neglected. Cows, 22½c. 1,000 small packer cows sold at 22c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—19c. refused for a car of country cows. Buffs, nearby, selection quoted at 19¼@20c. Extremes, 20½c. 1,000 New York State hides, 25 lbs. and up, brought 19c. flat. Southern hides quiet, 17½@18c. quoted for good stock.

CALFSKINS.—A moderate output. A fair demand. Prices unchanged with a difference of 5c. between asking and selling rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 9.

The open area of the Stock Yards in Chicago has been released from quarantine, and the Federal embargo against outgoing shipments to the East has been lifted by the authorities at Washington, but the Eastern demand is very limited because of numerous local quarantine regulations in the East, which for the time being bar out shipments of livestock from this market, and as a consequence it is practically a localized proposition, and the trade, despite moderate receipts, has eased off 15@25c. per cwt. on both steers and butcherstuff, with everything indicating a freer marketward movement and some lowering of values during the near future, as there is doubtless a comparative surplus of cattle that accumulated during the recent semi-quarantine period that will have to be worked off before any improvement in the trade can be expected.

Hogs bid fair to sell lower before they sell higher, the expectancy of liberal receipts being a bearish factor in the trade at the present time, especially in view of the fact that Eastern quarantines have restricted the outlet to a considerable extent, thus forcing the market into the hands of the local operators and the bulk of the hogs sold today from \$6.70@6.80 with top \$6.85, and every indication points to increased receipts and lower prices within the near future.

Sheep and lambs are selling high compared to other classes of livestock largely because of there being a very light supply of marketable stuff in feeders' hands at the present time, and good to choice lambs command \$8.50@8.75, good to choice yearlings \$7.85@8, fat ewes \$6.40@6.65 and good to choice wethers \$7@7.25.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9.

If the year 1914 was notable for upsetting market "dope" the year 1915 gives promise of being even more notable in this respect. All signs pointed to an active and higher market for beef this winter and spring, but instead there has been a period of dullness and lower prices. While the depressed beef market in the East is primarily responsible for this state of affairs a great deal of the bad luck the market has had has been on account of the foot-and-mouth disease and the consequent quarantine. At all events the market of late has been going from bad to worse, and values for fat cattle are now lower than they have been any time during the season. Supplies have not been at all excessive, but the outlet has been restricted and prices have been working steadily toward a lower level. Poor to prime beef steers are now going at a spread of \$6@8, the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,300-lb. beefs at \$6.75@7.35. Cows and heifers are down to a range of \$3.73@7.25, the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at \$4.85@5.65. Veal calves continue in limited supply, active demand and steady at \$7@10, but bulls, stags, etc., are slow and decidedly lower at \$4.75@6.25. Business in stockers and feeders of late has been simply paralyzed by the quarantine regulations, and prices are the lowest in months.

Hogs have been coming in very freely of late, and although demand seems to be broad and packers are anxious for the hogs around prevailing levels the market appears to be dropping down of its own weight, and new low marks for the season have been registered. Shipping demand is improving, and buyers are paying more attention to quality

than to weight, so that the bulk of the fair to good loads of all weights sell at a comparatively narrow spread. There were over 26,000 hogs here today, next to the largest run on record, and the market was 10@15c. lower. Tops brought \$6.65, as against \$6.85 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.50@6.60, as against \$6.75@6.85 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been rather heavy of late, and prices have been shaded more or less notwithstanding a broad demand. Values are in the neighborhood of 20@30c. lower than last week, but the liberal offerings are moving freely, and there is still enough competition from feeder buyers to keep everything cleaned up in good shape. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.15@8.65; yearlings, \$6.75@7.75; wethers, \$6@6.40, and ewes, \$5.50@6.25.

SCALE MAKERS FIGHT WEIGHT LAW.

Manufacturers of automatic spring scales located at Detroit, Mich., have filed an injunction suit in the federal court in New York against State Superintendent of Weights and Measures James F. Farrell, seeking to prevent enforcement of his rulings against such scales, and to compel him to approve them.

The plaintiffs also ask that the rule made by Superintendent Farrell, purporting to enforce sections 11, 13 and 15 of article 2, chapter 20, of the consolidated laws of New York, as amended by chapter 187 of the laws of 1890, be adjudged and decreed an invalid exercise of the police power of the State of New York and in violation of section 10 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, in that it impairs the obligation of contract rights of the plaintiffs, deprives them of their property without due process of law, takes away their property without just compensation and interferes with interstate commerce.

The rule in question prohibits the county and city sealers from sealing all combination spring and lever computing scales unless they are equipped with a device which will automatically compensate for changes of temperature at zero balance and throughout the whole range of weight gradations.

MEAT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA.

(Concluded from page 17.)

be performed by slaughtermen in the dressing of preserving and potting cattle shall be: Knocking down, sticking, grounding, backing off, taking out offal, chopping down, dropping hides, and finishing off.

The wages for hog killing run from 1s. per 100 pounds to 3s. for hogs of 200 pounds and over. The daily wages for beef slaughterhouse assistants on day wages are to be 10s. 9d. for hide salters, and 10s. 3d. for offal men and laborers; boners, 13s. 4d.; slicers, 10s. 6d.; cellar men, 10s.

In the preserving department the wages range from 10s. 5d. for scaldmen and head podgers, picklers, repairers, cappers and closers, down to 9s. 5d. for extract and general laborers.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-third in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Haymarket Company has incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, to carry on the business of brewing, malting and ice making, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators are H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney and O. J. Reichard.

ICE NOTES.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the Sherman White cold storage plant to the extent of \$5,000.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The plant of the Crystal Ice Company here has been destroyed by fire.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Mt. Washington Ice Cream Company, South Diamond Square, has been damaged by fire.

Strasburg, Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be erected at Strasburg, Va., by Stickley Brothers.

Redondo Beach, Cal.—The Hygienic Ice & Cold Storage Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by John A. Gable, Louis Molnar and Robert Roeder will erect an ice plant on Gertruda avenue.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The plant of the Goldsboro Ice Company will be remodeled and enlarged, the capacity being increased from 20 tons daily to from 50 to 70 tons daily.

Lawrence, Mass.—The plant of the Cold Spring Brewing Company, on South Union street, sustained \$40,000 damage from fire.

FUEL WASTE AND HOW TO STOP IT.

By Jos. W. Hayes, Chicago.*

There is too much coal in your ice and refrigeration. Coal is money and money is the stuff that profits are made of. Fuel is the largest single item of expense in almost every manufacturing industry. The profits of the business will go up to the extent that the fuel bill goes down. I know of no place about an ice or refrigerating plant where such great economies can be effected as in the boiler room. To bring the matter home in a personal way let me tell you how the fuel problem is treated by you, Mr. Refrigerating Engineer.

*Paper read before the Practical Refrigerating Engineers' Association.

I will lay you ten to one that your firemen are ignorant; another ten to one that you give these ignorant men a roll of money every morning without counting it, and that you allow them to spend it in their own way without rendering any sort of account to you for it. To be blunt about it, you treat these men better in one particular than you treat your wife. When you loosen up for the "Missus" you know exactly how much money she is getting and probably know what she does with it.

It is true that the money you give your firemen is in the form of coal, but what's the difference? I claim that you should give some attention to the way in which the coal is expended, because, even if your firemen are above the average in the matter of fuel economy, they will waste a quarter of the fuel, just ignorantly, carelessly and bone-headedly waste it.

Your fireman is provided with an unlimited quantity of coal and a shovel. If he makes steam enough you are satisfied. How he makes it is another matter, and one that you have been treating as beneath your attention. Who taught your fireman how to fire? Another nigger, probably. Who is the other fellow? Another man of like color. And so we might go back to the Congo, looking for the original source of the methods obtaining in your boiler room.

I must not be understood as implying that the ice and refrigerating plants are conspicuous in their boiler room methods as compared with other industries. They are not. Some of the best conducted steam plants I have visited are refrigerating plants.

I think that you are up to the average in the matter of fuel economy—certainly ahead of some industries. In one Southern city which I recently visited, there were two ice plants within a stone's throw of each other. One makes three tons of ice per ton of coal used and the other eleven. In a central Ohio town there are two small wood-

working plants turning out the same kind of product. The larger plant of the two burns one ton of coal a day and the smaller plant burns seven. This difference in coal consumption shows the difference in the engineers. One man is too busy to think of fuel economy and the other is not.

There are several facts which I wish to present in as positive and clear terms as possible, viz.:

First: It is as easy to burn coal economically as it is to burn wastefully, and it is a thundering sight more satisfactory. The fireman can be made to see that it takes less muscle to handle three tons of coal than to handle four. True, it takes a little closer attention. It requires no effort to look in the furnace when the door is open and see where the coal ought to go before throwing it in. It is just as easy to spread the coal properly as it is to throw it all in one spot. All things considered, it is easier to do this right than to do it any other way. Somebody must do a little thinking, however, and if the engineer of the plant does not think about it, what can he expect of his fireman?

A factory superintendent in Cleveland said to me: "We cannot make any pretensions to fuel economy in this plant. If you want to know the reason, go down in the boiler room and look at the 'cattle' we have to employ for firemen—Italians and Slavs, who cannot speak English. If you speak to them, all you get is a shrug of the shoulders."

In St. Louis a common excuse for bad boiler room methods is the union. If a fireman is discharged for incompetency, the union sends another one, and the last man is worse than the first.

In the South the excuse is always: "We have negro firemen and what can we expect?" I have been all over the United States studying power plants and, incidentally, firemen. The negro is the best of the lot. South of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line he will do what he is told when a man who means busi-

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for catalog.

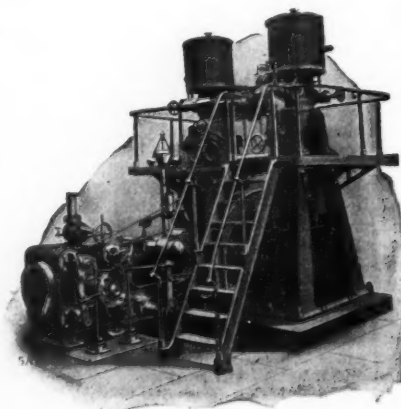
GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

Chicago



The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine
is built for Endurance
and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons

without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.,

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. B. Wingrove.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. DuFée.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Banta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ness tells him. It is necessary that the fireman be properly instructed, and at the end of each day exactly the efficiency of each fireman has been for that day noted.

Second: In order to bring your boiler furnace to a high state of efficiency, you must first learn to burn the coal you are using in the furnace you happen to have. The method will depend upon the coal and furnace and to a certain extent upon the load. The condition may call for much or little draft, for a thick or thin fire, etc. The following questions have a bearing upon furnace efficiency. Talk it over with brother engineers and see what they think of the following questions:

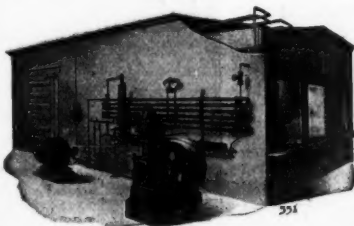
1. What is the efficiency of your furnaces?
2. What draft will carry your load and burn the least coal?
3. How much air is leaking through the settings?
4. Where are the air leaks, and are they a detriment or an aid to economy?
5. Is there enough air infiltration to justify covering the settings?
6. Are you admitting more air than is necessary at the furnace either above or below the fire?
7. How much excess air from all sources are you heating and sending up the chimney?
8. Is the smoke you are making by lack of air, lack of mixture or lack of temperature at any point in the combustion area?
9. For the best results in your plant should you regulate the draft entirely by the damper or ash pit doors, or should you use both means of regulation conjointly?
10. Are you using the coal best adapted to your conditions?
11. Should this coal be fired dry or wet for the greatest economy?
12. Is the fuel bed too thick or too thin?
13. Are you using grates best adapted to your conditions?
14. How much and what kind of combustion is passing up the chimney?
15. Is the low evaporation noted due to the boiler, the furnace, the coal or the fireman?
16. How much coal is your poor fireman wasting and how much more coal will your best fireman save?

Now, I submit that these are all common questions—that they all have a bearing upon the coal bill and that every power engineer should be able to answer them. You will require the following apparatus in order to get answers: First, a tallow candle; second, a flue gas analyzer; third, a differential draft gauge.

Try the setting at every point which looks like an air leak with the candle. Wherever the flame draws in, cold air is entering to chill the heating surface of the boiler. You cannot make steam with cold air.

The principal points to be settled with the

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



40% of all the Refrigerating Machines sold each year in the United States and Canada, are

YORK MACHINES

Among our recent installations are the following:

Ed. F. Fleckenstein, Jersey City, N. J.
Defender Market, New York City.
Coyne Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
Emil Sieloff, St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. Jones Co., Vancouver, Wash.

Such representative concerns, you may be sure, were convinced of the merits of YORK Machines, either by investigation or through confidence in an organization recognized as the World's largest producer of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery.

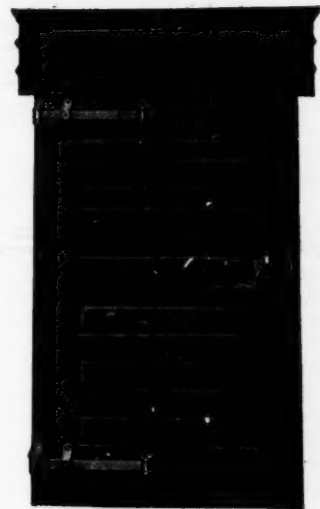
Either way you take no chances. Write us today for information and prices.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL** types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch **RESULTS**

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

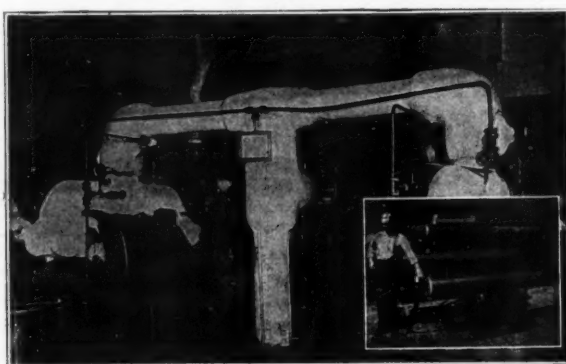
Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from material strictly mineral in its origin. We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company
CHICAGO



draft gauge and gas analyzer are as follows:

First: The relation between the draft and fuel resistance; the stronger the draft the thicker the fuel should be carried on the grates and the contrary. You must know to the inch how thick the fuel should be on the grates and to the hundredth of an inch what draft should be applied to the fuel. When you know the setting is tight and that you have found the relation of draft to fuel thickness, you have diagnosed the case, to use an expression of your family doctor. Whatever the thickness of the fuel bed may be, the burning coal must be kept level and free from thin spots, bare places, rat holes and air leaks. You place a draft gauge on the boiler front for the guidance of the fireman and a mark on the line of the fire door. You instruct the fireman to carry the draft at the proper pressure as indicated by the gauge and the fires at the mark on the door-liner.

Second: You know at the end of the day whether the fireman has carried out your instructions, because the best instructions will avail nothing unless they are obeyed.

I cannot discuss apparatus here nor the specific methods to pursue with it. The manufacturers will doubtless be glad to supply you with literature and information.

Several years ago I published a little pamphlet entitled "How to Build Up Furnace Efficiency," in which the questions suggested above were discussed in detail and considerable information given as to gas analysis methods, etc. This work is now in process of revision for another edition, and I will be glad to send it on receipt of postage to any one who is interested. A letter addressed Rogers Park, Chicago, will reach me.

JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER.

In the Matter of the Dominion Winding-up Act, being Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and Amending Acts, and In the Matter of the Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office, Number 311 Davis Building, Windsor, Ontario, and marked "Tenders in the matter of the Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited" up to 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1915, for the purchase of the assets and good will of the said Company.

A schedule of the said assets, together with full information, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at the plant (which is open for inspection during business hours) or will be mailed on request to any person desiring same.

Immediate possession will be given on completion of sale.

This plant was completed in June, 1914, at an approximate cost of \$85,000, and is thoroughly modern in every particular, with a daily capacity of fifty tons, and is still in operation. Steps have been taken to build a cold storage plant in connection therewith. Splendid field of operation at Windsor, Ontario (immediately opposite Detroit), serving a population of about 30,000 persons.

Terms of payment: 10 per cent. down, and the balance in thirty days or upon completion of a title, without interest. All tenders must be accompanied by accepted cheque or New York draft, payable to the liquidator at par, for 10 per cent. of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be returned if

the tender is not accepted, and forfeited if the tender is accepted, and the tenderer makes default in the completion of the purchase.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. In all other respects the conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of the court.

Tenders will be opened at a meeting of the creditors, shareholders, contributories and members of the said Company to be held in the City Hall, Windsor, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1915, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1915.

T. Z. HUMPHRIES.

Liquidator of Central Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.81½
Cable transfers.....	4.83½
Demand sterling.....	4.83½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.81½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.22½
Bankers' cables.....	5.19½
Bankers' checks.....	5.20½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations
Bankers' sight.....	85½
Cable transfers.....	85½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40½
Bankers' sight.....	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	24½

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT'S NEW SILENT CUTTER.

Another headliner at the packers' convention at Chicago last fall was the new Crescent Silent Cutter and Comminutator, built by The Brecht Company, of St. Louis, and admired by all who saw the machine. One of them was immediately ordered by Armour & Company, and has been installed in their Chicago plant. This machine is doing perfect work.

Reference to the illustration shows that the vertical shaft which turns the bowl is ball-bearing. These balls run in a cup filled with oil and this cup rests on a heavy cross piece which carries the weight of the bowl

from vibration. The knives are protected by a hood equipped with two locking levers. The comb through which the knives pass can easily be removed and cleaned. All parts of this cutter which have to be oiled are easily accessible.

There is a plug in the bottom of the bowl which can easily be removed when washing the bowl. The whole machine is well built and designed to overcome defects in silent cutters which have come to the attention of the makers through many years of practical experience. The machine as now made cuts and comminutes sausage meat, mince meat, pickles, cabbage, fruits, etc. It is made in

however, and at present the name of F. G. Vogt & Sons, of Philadelphia, is synonymous with canned scrapple. This article should make a first-class seller for retail markets, as it not only gives satisfaction, but also affords a nice margin of profit.

In many sections it has the merit of novelty, affording a welcome relief to the monotony of the average breakfast table. It is not hard to introduce, and once the customer has tried it she usually becomes a steady purchaser, for it is an article that is emphatically in the repeat class. It is put up in cans that retail at 10 and 20 cents.

Vogt's Philadelphia scrapple is made of selected pork and fancy cornmeal, packed hot in sanitary cans. It is manufactured under the most sanitary conditions, each can bearing the approval of the United States government inspection. The manufacturers will be glad to send any dealer a couple of sample cans free of all charges upon request, so that he may test the quality of this article himself.

CARHART NOW A PROVISION BANKER.

Edward R. Carhart, for many years identified with E. H. Dougherty & Co., Produce Exchange, New York, formerly president of the New York Produce Exchange, and one of the most widely-known men in the trade, has severed his connection with the packinghouse and provision business to assume his duties as vice-president of the Battery Park National Bank, New York City. He will make a specialty of provision trade business, and no one in the banking fraternity will be better equipped for that special line. He is immensely popular with the trade, and its good wishes will go with him in his new connection.

WALSH OPENS BROKERAGE OFFICE.

Charles J. Walsh, formerly with Dunlevy & Bro. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a brokerage office at No. 6093 Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburgh. Mr. Walsh has had over 25 years' experience in the packinghouse trade, and his many friends all over the country will be glad to know that he is now at their service.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau-street, New York.



NEW BRECHT CRESCENT SILENT CUTTER.

and its contents. All wear on the balls can be taken up by adjusting one set screw.

The alignment is perfect. The bowl cannot get out of balance because it is held in place by bronze side bearings that can be adjusted to always hold it in true relation to the travel of the knives which follow the circle of the bowl all the way in order to cut the meat thoroughly.

The shaft which drives the bowl is equipped with a dental clutch by use of which the worm gear which drives it need never be removed. This obviates any possibility of neglect in re-engaging this gear, which so often happens in other types of machines. The bowl can be turned by hand in the same direction as it runs by power. Then when the machine is started the worm is still engaged. This worm gear is encased to keep it clean, but can easily be greased by lifting the cover over the gear.

The shaft on which the knives are carried runs in special long bearings, being part of a strong cross frame, which is fastened to two rigid arms. These arms branch out from the main frame and are rigid and free

three standard sizes, 27-inch bowl, 32-inch bowl, and 43-inch bowl.

PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE.

A delicacy widely demanded at this season is Philadelphia scrapple. Some people may not know what this is, but they are not in the majority. In a recent issue a writer in the Philadelphia North American said:

"In all first-class hotels one sees Philadelphia scrapple. It is considered a very tasty breakfast dish, not only in Philadelphia, but in all large cities. Many times I receive letters from all over the country asking, 'Where and how can I get scrapple?' Right here in Philadelphia, where it can be bought for 12 cents a pound or in cans at 10 and 20 cents. Many do not use it, saying it is too rich. That is because it is not correctly prepared. Cut it in 1/4-inch thick slices, frying on a cake griddle with no fat, only brushing the griddle after dusting the scrapple with flour."

Now that scrapple has been successfully canned there is nothing to bar its widespread use. Scrapple is not canned by everybody,

Chicago Section

They sure are a promising (?) bunch. Gud nite!

"As in a glass darkly" expresses it after about 'steen of 'em.

Board of Trade memberships are heading for the \$4,000 mark.

Peace doves, Hagues and things look like a dose of yaller janders.

This is from Cincinnati—Flagon, jagon, dragon, wagon. Hurray!

If Harry Thaw is being railroaded to the pen he's sure paying the freight.

In making market predictions everything would be lovely if it were not for that dog-gone "if."

It is all well enough to get into some schemes "on the ground floor," but usually there are no exits.

What we ain't going to get when we get a new mayor, or a re-hashed one. And it's a cinch we ain't!

Even if things are not what they might be, it does not get anyone anything to go around looking like a wet week.

To hear the other fellow and party tell it, not one of our mayoralty candidates is fit to hold a job as bar porter.

Whoever is really to blame for it is a question, but Chicago is certainly long on crime—and it ain't in its infancy, either!

Federal embargo on shipments of livestock from Chicago was lifted Monday last. Individual State embargoes exist, however.

Keep the "wind and water" out of business and politics and we'll be all right. In other words, get busy or get off'n the dump.

Edward Tilden is sadly missed by a host of old friends in every walk in life, more so than it is possible to realize just now.

And then again, according to the politically aspiring speaker, his opponent is a collision between a horse thief and a porch climber.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$3,000 to \$3,500 net to the buyer. There have been quite a few applications for membership.

Today a black-eyed, fine-looking military man smewled a smole at muh. My, but it's jolly, bully, glorious! Tee-hee!—Nellie Bly.

E. J. Mayer, general manager of Joseph Stern & Son, New York, was a visitor in the city during the week. Popular boy here, all right.

When it is all over, just how much money will the soldier fortunate enough to be alive have to take home to his family—if he can find any of them, even?

F. A. Luchsinger, of Swift & Company's provision department, is absent on a two-weeks' trip to St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 6, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.21 cents per pound.

The Kaiserhoff indulged in another fire last week. Sam Gompers and several other labor maggots flew the coop, leaving what dry-goods they didn't have on behind.

Many a man has gone to his sarcophagus Through pouring ice water down a warm esophagus.

Pass the kerosene, John! Some philosophers, you Jacks, wot?

Every once in a while we hear from Hon. Bill Hanly, who is now a long, long way from Bridgeport, being located in Swift's central office, Boston. We have a picture of Bill and Bosting culchaw in collision!

L. Harry Freeman celebrated his twenty-seventh year with Boyd, Lunham & Co. last Saturday. He is now the oldest member in the firm—in point of service, remember!—and has never, as boy and man, been with any other concern.

Michael Patrick Kelly (from what particular race, of course, is shrouded in mystery) also celebrated his twenty-seventh year with John Morrell & Co. recently. Mr. Kelly represents his concern in Chicago.

As the Mayoralty campaign progresses the private records of the various candidates' characters are being mercilessly exposed, and, well, they are something awful. And yet one of these desperate beings will be our next mayor. 'Sawful to contemplate!

Comparatively, provisions look awful cheap, but there are "experts" who expect 'em to go lower, and then there are "experts" who are putting 'em away for a rainy day. Immediate action up or down in provisions and grains is the order of the day. Why, they are swapping trades in five minutes and less!

Andy Carnegie is sure some canny Scot—playing both ends, as ever. The other day, talking to J. D. Rocky's Bible class, he said: "I stand up for Presbyterianism, but I don't give up the Baptists, so I have two chances for salvation." Sometimes it takes three out of five to win, Andy. Better tack on another chance!

George B. Robbins, Jr., son of the vice-president of Armour & Company, died last week at his residence, 4538 Drexel boulevard. He was 23 years old, and on November 12 last married Miss Vern Wallace, who survives him. He was graduated from Yale in 1912,

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.

MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,
∴ FUTURES ∴
GREASES, TALLOWES,
ETC.

Write for our MARKET LETTER
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance.
CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.

GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg CHICAGO

Established 1905

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.

WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WRITE US.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Kuehans, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGEES
Manhattan Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

The Davidson
Commission
Co.

Brokers in

SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES
COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS

Packing House Products TALLOW, GREASES, OILS

Write us, keep in touch with us.

519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

M. K. PARKER & CO.
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

**TALLOW, GREASES,
HORNS, HOOFS,
BONES, FERTILIZER,
GLUE STOCK**

**OLDEST IN THE GAME
GET ACQUAINTED!**

T. A. Boyer, Pres. G. Summer, Secy. & Treas.
S. R. Tomkins, V. P.

TOMKINS-SUMMER CO.

BUY AND SELL

**HORNS, HOOFS, BONES,
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,
FERTILIZER MATERIAL,
GLUE STOCK, ETC.**

**POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
CHICAGO.**

and since had been connected with the Armour company.

"History repeats itself!" Some years ago James Healy said to his partner John Moran, "Guess about 500 hogs will do us today, John!" And John sallied forth behind his cob pipe and bought 5,000. And some of our little big packers are doing John's stunt today, and will realize on their temerity, or rather good judgment.

"If yez had tin thousand dollars yez would give me half, wouldn't yez, Dinny," said Pat. "Sure an' I would," sez Dinny. "An' if yez had twinty cows yez would give me tin, wouldn't yez, Dinny?" "Thru for yez," said Dinny. "An' if yez had two pigs yez would give me wan, wouldn't yez, Dinny?" "Like the devil I would," sez Dinny. "You know well I have two pigs!"

"In the absence of an improved spot demand for product the resumption of heavy hog receipts of very good quality has lately

been the main influence on product, regardless of the public interest in the pork futures," says W. L. Gregson. "The prospects of a curtailment in the season's Southern demand for cured meats is being given very serious consideration, and as we are coming to the season of lard accumulation both of these features and the prospect of wide carrying charges for the heavy stocks are big factors."

CUDAHY BALL AT BOSTON.

The employees of the Cudahy Packing Company in the Boston territory, enthused by the success of the Cudahy ball at New York, went their New York brethren one better this week. On Tuesday evening they conducted their first annual banquet and ball at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, which is the ultra-swell place for such things in Beantown. Needless to say, it was some affair. General Eastern Manager P. L. Hughes was the presiding genius, and the fact that it cost five dollars "per" to get in indicates what was on the programme. It was a

tremendous success, and has made everybody else jealous.

Governor Walsh, unable to attend in person, was represented among the guests by Capt. Charles T. Dukelow of his staff, who spoke in congratulatory vein. Other speakers during the progress of the banquet were Patrick L. Hughes, chairman of the Reception Committee; James E. Coughlin, Bridgeport, Conn.; John J. Kelley, an assistant on the Reception Committee; Thomas Myers, chief auditor of the company; ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell and Dr. John F. Ryder, Bureau of Animal Industry, all of whom dilated on the prosperity of the United States in general and of the Cudahy Company in particular. Theodore Glynn acted as toastmaster.

Dancing did not get started much before midnight, the grand march being led by Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. Fully 200 couples participated.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of J. M. Collins, chairman; L. A. Paine, C. F. McGuire, Theo. Glynn, F. Archibald, R. McCracken and C. E. McCarthy. Others on the Reception Committee, besides the two mentioned above, were D. J. Reagan, F. E. French, D. E. Smith, A. L. Cobb, W. J. Dolan, C. N. Shute, W. T. Pierce, E. H. Hall, A. E. Aikins, R. R. Doten, J. A. Crowe, B. G. Wears, F. A. LeCour, T. H. Myers, P. D. Harriman, H. M. Powell, F. V. McCarthy, H. Casper, C. A. Goodwin, J. H. Coughlin, F. P. O'Brien, W. J. Merritt, D. J. Vaughan, J. A. Cushing, J. P. Kavanaugh, R. W. Johnson, A. Lacaille, S. H. Brennan and G. P. Boekhoff.

Do you want a good position? Then make use of page 48.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 1.....	6,550	419	33,146	13,208
Tuesday, Feb. 2.....	750	37	7,750	2,540
Wednesday, Feb. 3.....	4,335	373	18,704	8,540
Thursday, Feb. 4.....	5,310	594	24,432	14,565
Friday, Feb. 5.....	4,267	565	42,058	14,921
Saturday, Feb. 6.....	581	86	34,061	7,540

Total last week.....	21,799	2,094	160,091	61,620
Previous week.....	38,841	6,160	191,902	70,362
Cor. time, 1914.....	41,354	5,748	170,179	88,146
Cor. time, 1913.....	43,876	6,456	149,472	93,201

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 1.....	*604	*53	*5,143	*353
Tuesday, Feb. 2.....	*438	*11	*3,637	*332
Wednesday, Feb. 3.....	*947	*100	*3,516	*924
Thursday, Feb. 4.....	*436	*25	*3,370	*460
Friday, Feb. 5.....	*890	*8	*6,038	*79
Saturday, Feb. 6.....	*153	...	*1,528	...

Total last week.....	*3,567	*266	*23,252	*2,148
Previous week.....	4,464	219	24,382	4,955
Cor. week, 1914.....	18,700	350	37,261	22,591
Cor. week, 1913.....	18,062	374	41,024	29,107

*Quarantine.

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 6, 1915.....	225,254	1,098,150	458,715	158,715
Same period, 1914.....	277,452	946,079	596,277	206,277

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 6, 1915.....	712,000
Previous week.....	715,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	510,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	494,000
Total year to date.....	3,627,000
Same period, 1914.....	2,970,000
Same period, 1913.....	3,084,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 6, 1915.....	129,100	484,600	193,800
Week ago.....	125,000	517,800	196,600
Year ago.....	108,100	388,200	186,000
Two years ago.....	126,100	380,500	200,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to February 6 and same period a year ago:

	This wk.	Prev. wk.
Cattle.....	697,000	665,000
Hogs.....	2,406,000	2,061,000
Sheep.....	1,106,000	1,229,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending February 6, 1915:
Armour & Co.....	20,700
Swift & Co.....	19,900
S. & S. Co.....	16,000
Morris & Co.....	9,600
Hammond Co.....	13,200
Western P. Co.....	7,800
Anglo-American.....	34,100
Independent P. Co.....	8,700
Boyd-Lanham.....	6,700
Roberts & Oake.....	5,400
Brennan P. Co.....	5,100
Miller & Hart.....	4,800
Others.....	11,800

Totals.....	164,400
Previous week.....	150,100
Cor. week, 1914.....	119,400
Cor. week, 1913.....	114,200
Total, 1915.....	1,015,500
Total, 1914.....	796,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.80	\$7.00	\$6.15	\$8.95
Previous week.....	8.00	6.70	6.00	8.55
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.30	8.55	5.35	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.50	4.15	6.15

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.50@9.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@9.50
Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@5.65
Stock cows.....	4.50@5.35
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.00
Stock heifers.....	4.50@5.50
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@6.50

Common to good cutters.....	4.00@4.85
Fair to good cutters.....	3.00@4.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@6.75
Bologna.....	5.00@6.00
Good to choice calves.....	10.25@12.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$6.80@6.95
Fair to fancy light.....	6.75@6.92½
Prime med. wt. butchers, 250@270 lbs.....	6.75@6.90
Prime heavy butchers, 270@340 lbs.....	6.75@6.90
Heavy mixed and packing.....	6.70@6.85
Heavy packing.....	6.65@6.80
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.00@6.50
*Stags.....	6.50@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$5.00@6.50
Native wethers.....	5.00@6.65
Western ewes.....	4.75@6.50
Western wethers.....	5.50@6.80
Western yearlings.....	6.85@8.00
Native yearlings.....	6.00@7.55
Native lambs.....	8.50@8.85
Fed western lambs.....	8.75@9.00
Bucks.....	3.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$19.35	\$19.42½	\$19.27½	\$19.27½
July.....	19.75	19.82½	19.67½	19.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.15	11.10	11.10
July.....	11.27½	11.30	11.25	11.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.27½	10.32½	10.25	10.25
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.50	10.50

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.32½	10.12½	10.15
July.....	10.60	10.65	10.47½	10.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.15	10.95	10.97½
July.....	11.25	11.27½	11.12½	11.12½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.30	10.20	10.27½
July.....	10.45	10.52½	10.45	10.47½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	10.70	10.77½	10.60	10.67
July.....	10.45	10.52½	10.12½	10.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.92½	10.95	10.77½	10.77½
July.....	11.07½	11.10	10.92½	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.20	10.25	10.10	10.10
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.32½	10.32½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.70	18.95	18.70	18.57½
July.....	19.10	19.32½	19.07½	19.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.70	10.87½	10.70	10.82½
July.....	10.85	11.02½	10.85	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.07½	10.17½	10.05	10.17½
July.....	10.30	10.42½	10.30	10.42½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	18.95	19.25	18.50	19.10
July.....	19.30	19.57½	19.25	19.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.82½	11.20	10.82½	11.15
July.....	11.00	11.30	10.97½	11.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.37½	10.15	10.32½
July.....	10.40	10.62½	10.40	10.55

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

Holiday.

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@25
Round Steaks.....	16	@18
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@20
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	8	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@15
Pork Chops.....	15	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	11	@11
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

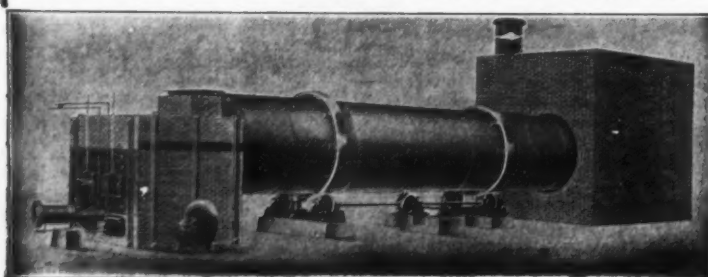
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	20	@20
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Good native steers.....	12 @ 13
Native steers, medium.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Helpers, good.....	11 @ 12
Cows.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Fore Quarters, choice.....	11 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chunks.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Beefless Chunks.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Medium Plates.....	9 @ 10
Steer Plates.....	9 @ 10
Cow Rounds.....	9 @ 11
Steer Rounds.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cow Loins.....	10 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	20 @ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	21 @ 22
Strip Loins.....	12 @ 13
Shoulder Butts.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rolls.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Rump Butts.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Trimblings.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shank.....	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	15 @ 16
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	14 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Light.....	14 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	15 @ 16
Loiu Ends, steer, native.....	18 @ 19
Loiu Ends, cow.....	17 @ 18
Hangling Tenderloins.....	12 @ 13
Plank Steak.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	7 @ 8

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Hearts.....	7 @ 8
Tongues.....	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 21
Ox Tail, per lb.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains.....	8 @ 9
Kidneys, each.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	12 @ 13
Light Carcass.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Carcass.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Saddle.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Medium Racks.....	15 @ 16
Good Racks.....	16 @ 17

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Sweetbreads.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Calif Livers.....	24 @ 25
Heads, each.....	30 @ 31

Lamb.

Good Caul.....	13 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Saddles, Caul.....	15 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	12 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks.....	11 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddle.....	17 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	11 @ 12
Good Sheep.....	12 @ 13
Medium Saddle.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddle.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks.....	10 @ 11
Mutton Legs.....	14 @ 15
Mutton Loins.....	10 @ 11
Mutton Stew.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	10 @ 11

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Loin.....	11 @ 12
Leaf Lard.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins.....	24 @ 25
Spare Ribs.....	8 @ 9
Butts.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hocks.....	8 @ 9
Trimblings.....	8 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimblings.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tails.....	9 @ 10
Snouts.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @ 7
Blade Bones.....	9 @ 10
Blade Meat.....	9 @ 10
Cheek Meat.....	9 @ 10
Hog livers, per lb.....	5 @ 6
Neck Bones.....	3 @ 4
Skinless Shoulders.....	7 @ 8
Pork Kidneys.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Slip Bones.....	6 @ 7
Tail Bones.....	7 @ 8
Brains.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Backfat.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Belles.....	16 @ 17
Shoulders.....	9 @ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	12 @ 13
Frankfurters.....	13 @ 14
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	10 @ 11
Tongue.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New England Sausage.....	16 @ 17
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	16 @ 17
Special Compressed Ham.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings.....	18 @ 19
Polish Sausage.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Farm Sausage.....	11 @ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	13 @ 14
Delicatessen Loaf.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	19 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
German Salami (new).....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Holsteiner.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Mettwurst, New.....	— @ —
Farmer.....	21 @ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50.....	\$6.00
Smoked, small cans, 20.....	5.50
Bologna, large cans, 50.....	5.50
Bologna, small cans, 20.....	5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50.....	6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20.....	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$10.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	24.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	41.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.30
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.75
No. 3, 1 doz. to case.....	15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 21.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 20.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 21.00
Mess Beef.....	@ 20.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	— @ —
Rump Butts.....	@ 21.00
Mess Pork, old.....	@ 17.75
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 22.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 22.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 54
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tbs.....	@ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	1/4 c. over tierces

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. cargo.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 17 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 13
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Fat Racks, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 9 1/2
Clear Plates.....	@ 9
Butts.....	@ 8
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.....	@ 8

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Skinless Hams.....	@ 15 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 22
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 16 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Sides.....	@ 25 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Outlets.....	@ 21
Regular Rolled Hams.....	@ 20
Smoked Rolled Hams.....	@ 21
Bolled Calas.....	@ 18
Cooked Loaf Rolls.....	@ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 20
Export Rounds.....	@ 20
Middles, per set.....	@ 20
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 14 1/2
Beef weasands.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 17
Hog bungs, large, medium.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 7
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.30 @ 2.50
Concentrated tankage.....	1.90 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@ 2.45 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 8 and 20%.....	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	19.00 @ 20.00
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	225.00 @ 250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	23.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	40.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.37 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 9.87 1/2
Leaf.....	@ 11 1/2
Compound.....	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Neutral lard.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tallow.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Grease, yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white.....	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Oleo stock.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 4.40

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime country.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A".....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, dynamite.....	@ 23
Glycerine, crude soap.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	15 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	50 @ 50 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	48 @ 48 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.....	1.35 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Oak pork barrels.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Lard tierces.....	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Borax.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	13.25
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x.....	1.40

Retail Section

WAR MEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND.

It is probable that the cost of meats has advanced 10 to 20 per cent. in England since the beginning of the war, writes Consul General Robert P. Skinner from London. How the householder has been affected will be perceived from the following figures compiled from Messrs. Whiteley's (Ltd.) price list issued January 18 and their list dated March 16 last, when times were normal. The prices are per single pound, unless otherwise stated:

	Before the war.	Now.
Beef (chilled):		
Aitchbone	\$0.11	\$0.13
Wing ribs .....	.22	.21
Rump (whole) .....	.18	.20
Sirloin (whole) .....	.18	.20
Prime cut .....	.22	.24
Silverside .....	.17	.18
Steak .....	.20	.22
Rump steak .....	.28	.32
Beef (fresh, English and Scotch):		
Back ribs .....	.17	.19
Wing ribs .....	.27	.30
Rump (whole) .....	.21	.23
Sirloin (whole) .....	.24	.24
Sirloin (prime cut) .....	.28	.30
Silverside .....	.18	.19
Steak .....	.26	.26
Rump steak .....	.32	.34
Topside .....	.21	.22
Mutton (New Zealand, frozen):		
Whole .....	.13	.13
Hindquarters .....	.16	.16
Forequarters .....	.12	.13
Leg .....	.17	.18
Loin .....	.15	.16
Saddle .....	.15	.16
Neck .....	.13	.14
Mutton (Scotch and South- down):		
Whole .....	.17	.18
Side .....	.18	.19
Hindquarters .....	.22	.23
Forequarters .....	.19	.19
Leg .....	.23	.26
Shoulder .....	.18	.18
Loin .....	.23	.23
Saddle .....	.23	.23
Neck .....	.19	.19
Chops .....	.30	.30
Lamb (New Zealand, frozen):		
Whole .....	.14	.16
Hindquarters .....	.18	.19
Forequarters .....	.15	.16
Leg .....	.19	.20
Loin .....	.17	.18
Saddle .....	.17	.18
Neck .....	.14	.16
Pork:		
Loin .....	.21	.21
Leg .....	.19	.19
Chops .....	.30	.32
Ham:		
Breakfast .....	.26	.26
Irish .....	.28	.30
York .....	.28	.28
Bacon:		
Wiltshire (side) .....	.21	.24
Danish (side) .....	.19	.23
Wilt (boneless back) .....	.27	.31
Danish (boneless back) .....	.28	.30
Wilt (back ribs) .....	.28	.30
Danish (flank) .....	.15	.19

BOARD FAVORS CITY MARKETS.

The New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with only one dissenting vote, last week approved the proposed act to amend the Greater New York charter so as to create a department of markets for New York City and to prescribe its powers

and duties. Borough Presidents Marks and Mathewson withheld their votes, and Borough President Connolly's was the only negative vote recorded. This official sanction by the city of the proposed law leaves the way clear for its consideration by the State legislature and shifts the fight for and against the establishment of public markets to Albany.

The measure as approved by the Board of Estimate embodies some important changes from the original draft of the bill. Some of these changes were made as a concession to the West Side trade interests, among whom a strenuous opposition to the new departure has been developed. While the representatives of these interests have approved the changes made in the bill, it is understood that they are still united in their condemnation of many features still incorporated therein, and their opposition will have to be reckoned with in the proceedings to enact the law at the capital.

Among the more important modifications of the proposed law as originally drawn is the introduction of a new section containing the following definitions:

"1. 'Market,' any building, structure, or place, the property of the city of New York, or under lease to or in the possession of the city, used or intended to be used as a public market for the buying, selling or keeping for sale of meat, fish, or vegetables, as hereinafter defined for human foods, or for the buying, selling or keeping for sale of flowers or ornamental plants, or any part of any street, avenue, parkway, plaza, square or other public place assigned or set apart by law or ordinance or other competent authority to be used for any of the purposes hereinafter specified. Such meat, fish, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants shall be included in the term market produce.

"2. 'Private market,' any store, cellar, stand or place (not being part of a public market) used for buying, selling or keeping for sale of meat, fish or vegetables for human food.

"3. 'Meat,' every part of any land animal and eggs (whether mixed or not with any other substance).

"4. 'Fish,' every part of any animal that lives in water, or the flesh of which is not meat.

"5. 'Vegetables,' every article or human food (not being meat, fish or milk) held, or offered or intended for sale or consumption as food for human beings."

The provision for the consignment of goods to the Department of Markets for sale at auction by that department is amended as follows:

"Subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the department, any licensed auctioneer may rent space in a public market and may sell market produce therein upon filing a bond to be approved by the commissioner of licenses, in the penal sum of \$2,000. No such auctioneer shall be personally interested directly or indirectly in the sale of the market produce except as auctioneer and to the extent of his legal fees and charges as such. Market produce may be consigned directly to such auctioneers for sale in the markets. The city shall not be liable for loss or injury of any such consignment or part thereof. Such auctioneers shall keep book entries of the receipt and sale of such consignments showing the name of the consignor, the name and address of each purchaser and the amount received therefor. The auctioneer shall deduct all proper charges against such consignment, and his

commissions as fixed by schedule established by such rules and regulations and shall thereupon transmit the balance of the proceeds of such sale to the consignor. Nothing in this section contained shall confer in the department the right to fix the charges or commissions of any person doing business in a private market."

TAKE AN INTEREST IN CLERKS.

Every retail meat dealer should give considerable of his time and attention to the training of the younger men whom he has in his employ, says the Canadian Retail Grocer and Provisioner. For one thing, it is in his own interests to teach his clerks to be better clerks, and so be able to make more money for him, and in addition it is a kind of a duty which he owes to his apprentices.

It must be charged that in some instances the clerk is not exactly getting a square deal. When he hires with a merchant, he does not receive a very princely salary on the start, but this is supposed to be made up for by the training which he expects to receive from the merchant, which will make him a more valuable employe, and put him in a position to earn a better wage. Yet how frequently is it the case that a dealer will take on a young man with no knowledge of the business and expect him to make good on a few hints and suggestions the first morning and only an odd word of help afterwards.

Nowadays progressive men have come to realize that this is a very poor way of doing business. They know that the more efficient a man is, and the greater knowledge he obtains in their employ, the more he is worth to them, even though they are compelled to pay an increased salary. They know it isn't the size of the salary you pay that counts, but the return that you get for that salary.

It is to your interests as well as theirs that they know how to cut meat so as to avoid waste and in a manner that will please customers; that they know how to parcel goods, to arrange displays and all those other things that count for so much in securing trade in these days when competition is so keen.

The old days when many dealers believed in keeping their employees ignorant of the details of the business are past. The idea today is to interest the employee and get his co-operation. So you see it's good business to make your employees more efficient. Use every method at your command, every means you can think of. Get them together and talk things over. Welcome their ideas. Let them use their brains. They have them and probably a bunch of good ideas are going to waste simply because they never had an opportunity to bring them out. The good old saying, "Two heads are better than one," holds good in business every time.

The man who employs clerks has also a certain responsibility for them which few employers seem to realize. By that I don't mean that the dealer should endeavor to pry into the personal affairs of his employees, nor should he assume a paternal attitude toward them, for both of these are bound to cause irritation, which will do much to re-

duce the spirit of mutual helpfulness which should exist between them.

What I do mean is that while men are in your employ, you must remove all possible temptation from their way, and do everything in your power to teach them to become more efficient men in their own line. Leaving out the idealistic part of it, the increased profit which an efficient man returns on the investment you make in the salary you pay him, makes it well worth your while to make this effort.

A writer relates how a friend of his who has been in the business for more than thirty years came to him the other day and began to tell him how he had caught a trusted clerk tapping the till in his market. "Evidently he came looking for sympathy, and expecting me to be as indignant against the poor devil who had fallen into temptation as he was himself. Finally, he came to a stop; probably he didn't see the sympathy in my face he expected. 'Seems to me,' he said, 'that you don't think that it is anything to lose \$900 in a year just because of a confounded thief.'

"Well," said I, "judging from what I know of the way you run your market, I haven't the slightest sympathy for you. The only thing I wonder at is that the same thing didn't happen to you twenty years ago. You have been a mighty lucky man."

"'Lucky,' he exploded. 'Here I lose \$900 through no fault of mine, and you tell me I am lucky!'

"'Sure you are,' I answered. 'A darn sight luckier than you ought to be. Thirty years running a meat market, thirty years tempting your employees with an open and unprotected cash drawer, and only finding one dishonest or rather weak man in all that time. You've been too confounded lucky!'

"I know you are going to say that men should be honest, and when they fail to be they should be punished. That's all very well when dealing with the burglar who blows up a safe, or the clever schemer who circumvents all possible safeguards. Those men should be punished and punished severely. But the man who yields to the lure of the open cash drawer, his guilt should be shared equally with the employer who placed the temptation in his way."

And all this leads up to the fact that every retail butcher should have a good system of accounting in his business so that the chance of leaks through dishonest employees will be guarded against. It saves the dealer money, and the clerk, because of the good system, will not be tempted. More regarding an efficient system of bookkeeping will be given in a coming issue.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

D. D. Nead's butcher shop at Creston, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Christian J. Bauer, a retired butcher, died at his home No. 196 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Bauer was 69 years of age and was in business at Bond and Sackett streets for forty years.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Isaac Basinov, sometimes known as Isaac Kessleman, a butcher of 145 Harold street, Boston, Mass. Liabilities \$7,227 and no assets.

Lawrence Kohlmeier, who has been in the meat business in Urbana, Ohio, for 42 years,

has sold his business to his son William H., formerly manager of the meat department in the J. H. McCroskey grocery. Mr. Lawrence Kohlmeier will retire from business.

The slaughterhouse on the Churchville Pike, Staunton, Va., owned by Charles R. Knowles, a butcher doing business on North Augusta street, has been destroyed by fire.

Lewis R. Jones, a butcher, died at his home in Hokendaqua, Pa., from a complication of diseases. He was born in Wales sixty-six years ago and came to this country in his boyhood.

Ivan Miller has formed a partnership with H. W. Miller, who is engaged in the meat business in McComb, Pa. The firm will be known as Miller & Miller.

A meat market has been opened in the Boyce building, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by G. Davis and B. Newton.

Charles A. Johnston, a pioneer meat dealer of Joliet, Ill., died at his home No. 105 Wilcox street. He is survived by his widow and one brother.

J. Levi & Company, provision dealers, have opened their new store on Dock street, near State, Schenectady, N. Y.

Walter Marshall will open a meat market in Geneva, Ohio.

Dalby & Wilkins meat market, Estherville, Iowa, has been purchased by C. T. Harcourt.

Perry Baker has opened a meat on Tytus avenue, Middletown, Ohio.

Thomas Mewhinney is the manager of Kohler's new meat market on Union avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

Peter Barth, 40 years old, a butcher of Tamaqua, Pa., was killed when his rig struck a P. & R. train at Vine street.

John M. Nagel, 76 years of age and for many years a butcher in Meriden, Conn., died last week from apoplexy. Mr. Nagel is survived by his widow, a son and daughter.

A. R. Scott, who conducted a meat market in North Rose, N. Y., for the past ten years, died last week from apoplexy. He was 57 years of age and is survived by his mother and two sisters.

Four stands in the South Side Market House at South Twelfth and South Diamond Square, Pittsburgh, Pa., owned by William H. Zoller, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$5,000.

L. E. Alexander has purchased the meat market at No. 230 West State street, Sharon, Pa., formerly conducted by A. Manheimer & Company.

Alderman Peter Frank, of Aurora, will open a meat market on Cass street, near Chicago street, Joliet, Ill. He recently disposed of his grocery and meat business in Aurora.

Henry P. Belisle plans to open a meat and grocery store at Sylvan and Main streets, Worcester, Mass.

G. B. Costantino's meat market on Main street, Hardwick, Vt., has been damaged by fire.

The Palace meat market at 263 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been purchased by A. M. Miller, proprietor of the Washington Market. The Palace market was formerly conducted by T. J. Nipper.

J. M. Bishop has engaged in the meat business at Ragan, Neb.

A meat market has been opened in connection with the Storbl grocery store at Nebraska City, Neb.

H. O. Poland has purchased the butcher shop of Haas & Langford at Scotts Bluff, Neb.

Charles Kelly & Son have sold out their meat market at Platte Center, Neb., to William Snyder.

James Robinson, of Gilbert, Ia., has purchased the meat business of F. P. Santen at Albia, Ia.

Gaddis & Hay are moving their butcher shop from Geneva, Neb., to Grand Island, where they will go into the pork packing business.

The Star meat market, Pratt, Kan., which was recently burned out, has reopened in the National Bank building.

Jim Sager is preparing a building in Grove, Okla., for a meat market.

W. H. Nimley has purchased the Dillon market in Spokane, Wash., from L. Ryan.

The Carstens Packing Company has purchased the Palace market, in South Bend, Wash., from W. R. Peters.

Ball Bros., of McMillin, Wash., have purchased the business of the Orting Meat Company, in Orting, and will occupy this new location about March 15.

F. T. Winkler has sold out other business interests and will devote his entire time to the management of the Peoples meat market in Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

Kinney Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business, at Lawton, Mich., by Kinney & Robinson.

E. F. Plummer has sold out his meat business in Adrian, Mich., to C. J. Hoag.

May & Hokanson have purchased the meat business of Mrs. Minnie Bleckley, in Conklin, Mich.

D. R. Strachn will open a meat market in the Chapman building, Colfax, Ia.

A meat market will be opened in Redding, Conn., by Ralph Rockwell.

A. L. Godber will open a meat and grocery business in the Dittrick building, on Main street, Honesdale, Pa.

John F. Newton, 86 years of age, and who was for very many years engaged in the provision business, died at his home, No. 28 Moreland street, Roxbury, Mass.

MARKET EMPLOYEES' ENTERTAIN.

The employees of the Old Dutch Market at Washington, D. C., held their first annual entertainment and dance recently, and there were over 500 persons present. There was an elaborate entertainment programme and after it refreshments were served, dancing concluding the order of festivities. The committees in charge of the affair consisted of:

Executive—Charles H. Tiedeman, chairman; F. Denwood Parrish, vice chairman; John I. Power, treasurer; James T. Wallace, secretary; Robert E. Garner, S. Roy Robertson and John B. Kearney.

Entertainment—J. Frank Ferry, chairman; Charles A. Carrigan, F. Denwood Parrish, S. Roy Robertson, George Fischer, Frank Kidwell.

Refreshment—John B. Kearney, chairman; Robert E. Garner, Louis T. Hawkins, Charles E. Harper, Willis G. Rockwell, James Loenhardt.

Hall and music—S. Roy Robertson, chairman; Charles H. Tiedeman, Frank Kidwell, George Fischer, George Bakersmith, Adolph Eckloff.

Finance—William M. Carl, chairman; John I. Power, John T. Delany, William H. Burton, John R. Swain, Percy D. Talley.

Dance—F. Denwood Parrish, chairman; J. Frank Ferry, S. Roy Robertson, Thomas W. Sudgen, George D. Bauer, William H. Padgett.

Printing—John I. Power, chairman; Charles H. Tiedeman, James T. Wallace, George Fischer, F. Denwood Parrish, George D. Bauer.

New York Section

W. C. Helek, of the Swift beef and branch house department, at Chicago, was in New York this week.

A. P. Sauer, head of the Seaboard Refining Company of New Orleans, was a visitor to New York this week.

Harold H. Swift was in New York this week, imbibing enthusiasm from the atmosphere of activity that pervades Swift headquarters and branches in this territory.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 6, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.04 cents per pound; imported beef, none.

Christian Joachim Bauer, a retired butcher, for forty years in business at Bond and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 196 Park Place, that borough; aged sixty-nine years.

The twenty-eighth annual entertainment and ball of the Rohe & Brother Employees' Sick Benefit Society occurs on Saturday night, February 27, at the New York Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth street.

Mrs. Edward Morris, widow of the late head of the Morris interests, was in New York this week. Nelson Morris, who is taking a very active interest in the company's business, was also in town for a few days.

H. C. Woodruff, general Eastern manager for the Brecht Company of St. Louis, has returned from Florida, where he went to recuperate after a severe illness. His return was the signal for the landing of a number of important contracts for his company.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers of America, took place on Thursday evening of this week at the Imperial, Fulton street and Red Hook Lane. The weather was fine and the crowd was great. A report of the event will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

E. S. Waterbury, head of the Morris provision department, paid a flying visit to New York during the week. A report from Chicago states that, in addition to knowing a little about the provision business, Mr. Waterbury is some fisherman, and also has an average of 7 11-16ths at 18-2 balk line, and 299 on an 18-hole course. These reports came by wireless from Chicago, however, and have not been verified.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, February 6, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,505 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,435 lbs.; The Bronx, 400 lbs.; Queens, 97 lbs.; Richmond, 275 lbs.; total, 14,712 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 335 lbs.; Brooklyn, 175 lbs.; Queens, 3 lbs.; total, 513 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 7,930 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; The Bronx, 170 lbs.; total, 8,105 lbs.

The arrest of Jacob Klein, of No. 67 Stanton street, and Alexander Falonoko, of No. 173 Attorney street, on Monday, on a charge of stealing a horse from Charles Weissman, the West Fourteenth street wholesale butcher, revealed the fact that the demand for horses for the English, French and Italian armies has given a boom to the horse stealing industry here. The thieves pick none but good sound horses, such as are acceptable for war purposes, and have been selling them in Newark, Passaic and Paterson, N. J. Mr. Weissman's horse and truck were stolen two weeks ago. The truck was abandoned in the street. Nothing was seen of the horse until two detectives saw Klein and Falonoko leading a horse through East Thirteenth street.

Charles M. Webber, who has been one of the most popular men in the local wholesale trade for the past twenty-five years, leaves New York this month to become district manager for Morris & Company at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Webber has been on the staff of general Eastern manager Charles J. Higgins, of Morris & Company, for several years. His quiet, unassuming attention to business won him the respect and admiration of his fellow-workers on the Morris staff, and upon his departure they presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain. The presentation was made by general manager Higgins in a neat speech, and Mr. Webber finally found words to reply, though his modesty made it difficult. Mr. Webber has been one of the best-known men in the beef business in New York for many years, and the good wishes of a host of friends go with him in his new field. He is succeeded here by J. W. Ashworth, formerly of Philadelphia.

SWIFT EMPLOYEES' ANNUAL DINNER.

The employees of Swift & Company in the New York district held their sixth annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last Saturday evening. Four hundred men sat down in the north banquet room on the eighth floor of the hotel to as fine a spread as any body ever assembled under similar circumstances, and the speaking programme took on the dignity of a distinguished public event. All the circumstances and surroundings served to put it in that class, where it will rank hereafter. As Toastmaster Noyes said, it had outgrown even his wildest imaginings.

A pleasant feature of this year's event was the presence of the ladies. Attired in evening costume they filled the balcony boxes surrounding the banquet room and were its most charming decoration. There was dancing in the east ballroom following the dinner, and it put a delightful finish on a big night. Chairman T. C. Sullivan of the Dinner Committee deserved the compliments and the vote of thanks he received for his masterly management. As a dinner impresario he can't be beat.

Dinner was served at a little after 7 o'clock, and the food did not belie its advertisement on the highly artistic menu cards turned out by the Swift advertising department. The Swift premium chicken, garnished with Premium bacon, was naturally the choice number on the programme of eating. An orchestra and a vocalist provided musical accompaniment to the meal. At its conclusion Chairman Sullivan briefly introduced the toastmaster, Mr. W. H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company of New York. Mr.

Noyes is a model for toastmasters to copy, and has been assigned a life job at these dinners. In opening the speaking programme he said:

"Fellow Employees, Ladies and Gentlemen: 'Swift & Company favor expansion in our social relations as well as in our business affairs. We are well started on our 1915 journey, and it is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the prevalent slogan 'hard times,' our company is prosperous with an outlook which indicates a banner year.

"Naturally the question of the status of a company is of vital importance to its employees. There are 35,000 names on the payroll of Swift & Company, and this great number of people represents a large and growing industry, the aim of which is to constantly improve its output to an ever increasing foreign and domestic trade.

"Now, may I leave one thought with you, and that is all, of a shop nature tonight? No matter how well we did in 1914, it is the unconditional duty of everyone of us to try to improve upon our work in 1915. That there will be no shrinking from the task before us I feel absolutely sure, because labor well directed brings its own just reward, and on the subject of business organization principles the Swifts have no peers.

"We are glad of the incentive which brought you here tonight, and thank you for your presence. I hope your best day of last year will be the worst day of this year. Success and happiness to you all!"

Mr. Noyes then introduced Prof. Arthur F. J. Remy of Columbia University, who made a witty talk on "Business Ideals," dwelling lightly on the "business," of which he confessed he knew nothing, but somewhat more emphatically upon the "ideal" end of his topic. His remarks delighted the assemblage.

The chief guest of the evening was Governor James J. Fielder of New Jersey. Toastmaster Noyes' introduction of him is worth quotation in full. He said:

"We congratulate ourselves that on the occasion of this, our annual dinner, we are honored with the presence of the chief executive of our neighboring State—New Jersey. I am somewhat in doubt just how to introduce the Governor to you, and probably first I had best introduce you to the Governor.

"Governor Fielder, permit me to present 400 representative men, residents of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and there are one or two among them who have no particular abiding place on the face of the earth, for the reason that their activities are so great that they are not long enough in one place to gain a residence.

"In this large gathering there are foremen, bookkeepers, salesmen, department managers, branch house managers, superintendents of plants, general managers and a director, and it is through the loyal efforts of these men and those of their fellow-employees throughout the entire world under the guidance of the great and master minds at their head which has made Swift & Company what it is today, the leading spirit of our great industry.

"And now to introduce the Governor to you, I present a gentleman whose record as a State Senator would be sufficient to entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of every citizen of New Jersey, and it was by reason of his clean and upright stand on all great public questions that won for him the nomination by his party the highest office within the gift of the people of his State.

"Not only did he command the entire support of his own party, but thousands of voters throughout the State who had never voted for any candidate other than the one nomi-

nated by their own organization, recognizing the high standard and honest purpose of the Governor, rushed to his support, and elected him by an overwhelming majority.

"His basic principle is so to serve the commonwealth as to exterminate wrongful conditions and establish right standards. He is to speak to the toast 'Young Men in Commercial Life.' It is to me a great honor and privilege, ladies and gentlemen, to present to you His Excellency, James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey."

Governor Fielder is not an orator, but he is what is better, perhaps, a straightforward talker with a compelling personality and something important and valuable to say, which his audience gets because it is impelled to listen. Governor Fielder's advice to young men was out of a life of experience, and it went straight to the point.

Incidentally, the Governor confessed to his amazement at the magnitude of the business in which his hearers were engaged. Like so many other public men, he had no idea of its greatness until it was brought home to him here. It was a business of which those engaged in it might well be proud, he said. Briefly he discussed the livestock and meat production situation, and his intentions in this direction in New Jersey, where he believed much could be done toward increasing meat production. The Governor was given an ovation as he concluded, and another later as he left the room.

The next speaker was State Senator James J. Walker of New York City, a dry and humorous after-dinner talker who promises to be better known as his abilities are further shown. Senator Walker had been ill, and did not talk long. He paid his respects to sensational journalism, and predicted that the day would come when the unscrupulous yellow newspaper would have to be curbed by law. He also expressed his regret at the effect that such unscrupulous newspaper attacks had on some judges.

The last speaker was Harold H. Swift, of Chicago, and he made the neatest talk of the night. Expressing the feeling of enthusiasm that the New York district and its men always aroused in him, he paid them a neat tribute for their earnestness and efficiency, expressed in the following verses by Gerardus Post Herrick:

A Poorly Insulated Cold Storage Plant Eats Into Your Profits

We can point to plants that are saving hundreds of dollars yearly since they discarded obsolete methods and installed modern scientific systems based on the use of

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

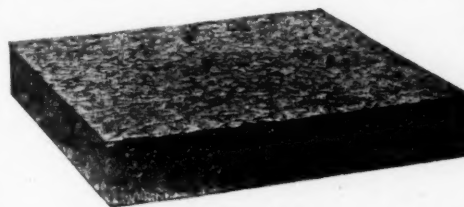
These materials possess the highest insulating efficiency. As they include every approved insulating material known to science, our recommendations are unbiased.

Our engineers have supervised installations amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the largest cold storage houses, ice plants, breweries, etc. Each of these installations means bigger profits for the owners.

Our experts are at your service. Write our nearest Branch about your problem.

H.W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Atlanta	Cleveland	Newark
Baltimore	Columbus	New Orleans
Boston	Denver	New York
Buffalo	Detroit	Omaha
Chicago	Galveston	Philadelphia
Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
	Kansas City	Portland
	Los Angeles	St. Louis
	Louisville	Salt Lake City
	Memphis	San Francisco
	Milwaukee	Seattle
	Minneapolis	Toledo



J-M Pure Cork Sheet

2750

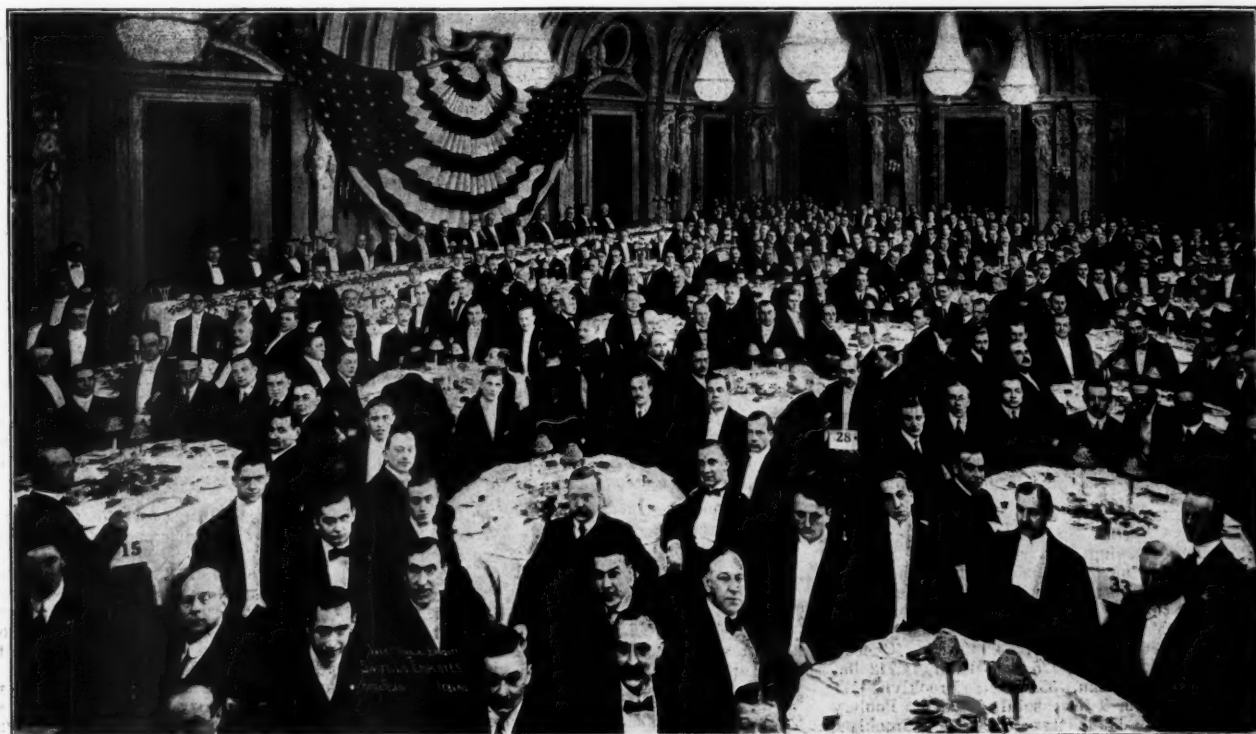
The cause is all, and the triumph naught
To the God of the men who do things;
He scorns the "Don't" and leaves the "Ought,"
This God of the men who do things.
He has one motive, and only one,
He loves things doing and loves things done,
As all His battles are fought and won,
The God of the men who do things.

He knows high purpose, He works things out,
The God of the men who do things;
Though the lazy lie and the righteous scout
This God of the men who do things.
He cares not a whit for the common mould,
He burns the dross to refine the gold,
He cannot be bought, He cannot be sold,
The God of the men who do things.

He hates things weak, He loves things strong,
This God of the men who do things;
In soul or body, in right or wrong,
This God of the men who do things.

He knows there is hope for the men who try,
He sees them fail, and He sees them die,
For they will win to Him, by and by,
The God of the men who do things.

Dancing following the dinner lasted until an early hour in the morning. The attendance was representative of the entire New York jurisdiction, from Port Jervis on the west to Newburgh on the north and Bridgeport on the east. Conspicuous among the invited guests, Swift managers from outside the district, were Frederick Clark of Boston, P. P. Field of Albany, F. H. Hall of Philadelphia, I. D. Marshall of New Haven, L. Edward Hermann of New Jersey and Charles H. Simons and Walter Glidden of Boston. The Dinner Committee comprised T. C. Sullivan, R. B. Neff and Frank Morris.



SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER OF SWIFT & CO. NEW YORK DISTRICT EMPLOYEES, HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.85@8.85
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.50@7.75
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@7.75
Bulls.....	5.50@7.25
Cows.....	3.60@6.90
Heifers.....	5.50@7.75
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.00@9.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.00
Live veal, calves, barnyard.....	@ 6.50
Live calves, Indiana fed, per 100 lbs.....	@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice.....	8.50@ 9.75
Live lambs, culls.....	@—
Live sheep, common to prime.....	@—
Live sheep, culls.....	3.50@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

[No market. Quarantine.]

Hogs, heavy.....	@—
Hogs, medium.....	@—
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@—
Pigs.....	@—
Roughs.....	@—

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice, native light.....	@13½
Native, common to fair.....	@12

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	@11½@12
Native, common to fair.....	@11
Choice Western, heavy.....	@11½
Choice Western, light.....	@11½
Common to fair Texas.....	@11
Good to choice heifers.....	@11½
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	@10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	14 @16	@18
No. 2 ribs.....	12 @14	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	10½@11½	@13
No. 1 loins.....	14 @16	@19
No. 2 loins.....	12½@14	@17
No. 3 loins.....	10½@11½	@15
No. 1 binds and ribs.....	13 @14	14½@15
No. 2 binds and ribs.....	12 @13	13 @13½
No. 3 binds and ribs.....	12 @12	11½@12½
No. 1 rounds.....	11½@12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds.....	10 @11	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	10 @10½	@11
No. 1 chucks.....	10½@11½	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	9½@10½	@12
No. 3 chucks.....	8½@10	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17½
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@15½
Lambs, choice.....	@14
Lambs, good.....	@13
Lambs, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, choice.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@11½

Smoked shoulders.....	@11½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@16
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@14
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@11
Butts, regular.....	@12
Butts, boneless.....	@15
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@11

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$80.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@90c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@80c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@40c. a pound
Lamba' fries.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@85

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Hog rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@76
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 8½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23½	25½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	16
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	22
Pepper, red.....	19½	21½
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5½	7½
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	11	14
Mace.....	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@—
Refined.....	6½@ 7½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .17
Branded skins.....	@ .31
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .23
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.10
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.90
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.55
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.15
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.90
Branded kips.....	@2.45
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.60
Ticky kips.....	@2.60
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes.....	22 @22½
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels.....	@22
Western dry-picked, avg. best.....	@21
Western dry-picked or scalded poor.....	14 @16
Old hens.....	@21
Old toms.....	@20
Chickens—	
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed.....	22 @25
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed.....	19 @23
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs., bbis.....	@18½
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts., bbis.....	17 @17½
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2½@3 lbs., bbis.....	@17
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	17½@18
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@16
Fowl—bbis.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@16
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	14½@15
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	13½@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	16 @16½
Fowls, choice.....	@18
Roosters, old.....	@14
Ducks.....	17½@18
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	17 @18
Geese, per lb.....	13½@14

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	@33½
Creamery (higher, scoring lots).....	@34½
Creamery, Firsts.....	30½@33
Process, Extras.....	25 @26
Process, Firsts.....	24 @24½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine.....	27 @27½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@26½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	25½@26
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	24½@25
Refrigerator, firsts.....	22 @23

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.40
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	24½@25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 1.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, per shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.90 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.09

